

# The American Perfumer

## and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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### A GOOD BAROMETER OF CONDITIONS.

We reprint the following from the New York Sun of February 14, and we hope and believe that the optimistic view of Mr. Burke, of the Fair Company, Cincinnati, will be borne out by the developments this spring:

"What is believed to be a new, high record for a day's sales of toilet goods by a department store in this country, if not in the world, was made on Tuesday last by the stores of the Fair company, Cincinnati, when it disposed of \$6,820.31 worth of this merchandise. In the opinion of W. C. Burke, vice-president and manager of the company, the sale of so large a quantity of these goods in a single day is a good barometer of conditions. If people will spend that amount for toilet goods alone, he maintains that a generally prosperous spring retail season is assured."

It has often been said that the perfumery industry suffers much during any period of depression, because the public stop buying "luxuries" first, and resume buying them last.

Reports that we are receiving from all parts of the country, from those who are in touch with conditions in this industry, indicate that the improvement which has manifested itself in many lines of trade, has begun to be manifest in this line also.

Manufacturers of labels, boxes, bottles, etc., are reporting inquiries and orders, and it is therefore very probable that buying of raw materials will follow as a matter of course. The raw material situation is peculiar, and has been rendered so by the fact that quite a few manufacturers bought very heavily last August and September, fearing a complete cessation of supplies from abroad, and are therefore not ready to come into the market in a general way. The decline in prices that followed last autumn's feverish activity has produced its usual affect, viz., that many who have not bought well ahead hesitate to do so because they believe that the bottom may not have been reached.

We are of the impression that those buyers will be

disappointed, for although a marked rise in values may not be imminent, we believe that not only will prices not go lower, but they will not again be so low for many years to come.

#### M. P. A. 1915 CONVENTION.

Preparations are going ahead actively on the part of the entertainment committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, of which Philip Munter is chairman, for the twenty-first annual convention which, as announced in our last issue, will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, in this city, April 27, 28 and 29. There will be a theater party, followed by a theater supper at the Biltmore, on April 27. The banquet will be held in the same hotel two nights later. The committee guarantees that every member will receive the very best attention and promises that unique features will be introduced at both supper and banquet. The selection of a theatre has been deferred so that arrangements may be made to see the very best attraction in the city during convention week. Mr. Munter calls attention to the fact that there will be no contributions to the committee this year, unlike previous years, but members are at liberty to purchase as many tickets as they please for the theatre, supper and banquet. Associated with Mr. Munter on the entertainment committee are Vincent B. Thomas, George N. Hanna, Benj. French and Frederick Schang.

#### CORRECT PERCEPTION OF ODORS.

In one of our English contemporaries, the *Oil & Color Trades Journal*, London, which has frequently complimented us by quoting from our pages, without, however, giving us due credit, is the following comment on the "Education of the Perfumer to the Correct Perception of Odors":

"If this is the view of German perfumers on the education of the perfumer to the correct perception of odors we prefer English methods. Indeed, we wonder at the waste of time in setting the type for printing such rubbish."

This stricture refers to the opinions of Zwaardemaker, a Dutch chemist, who was quoted by Mr. Mann. We shall be very glad, indeed, to publish the views of the editor of the *Oil & Color Trades Journal* as to the English methods for the correct perception of odors.

#### WHY NOT PERFUMERY EXHIBITS?

The "Made In the United States of America" Exposition will be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, March 6 to 13, with a committee of over one hundred leading American manufacturers and a civic and social committee of leading society and organization women representing over five million women of this city and country. A national convention to concentrate the work in the interest of "Made In the U. S. A." movement and increase its efficiency in the stimulating of American industry and our domestic and foreign trade, will be held in conjunction with the exposition. "American Made" and "American Grown" products will be shown, in many instances machinery in operation showing actual manufacture.

Space has already been reserved for canned and other food products, knit goods and textiles, beverages, medicinal

preparations, automobile accessories, vehicles, printing and lithographing, leather goods, mirrors and novelties, clocks, art goods, household devices and equipment, office and business devices and equipment, mantles and grates, filters, gas devices, cement, hardware specialties, electrical devices, pianos and musical instruments, and farm and dairy products.

Just look at the list of exhibits! Why is not perfumery one of the products named? Most everything else made in America seems to be included. It would be a good idea for the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association to reserve space for an exhibit of perfumery and cosmetics. Let each manufacturer have an equal share in the space and the result certainly would be a great and effective trade producer, for thousands of persons will be attracted to the exposition nightly.

#### FAVOR PATENT DESIGN BILL.

The New York Merchants' Association's committee on the protection of industrial property has given careful consideration to some thirty bills now pending before Congress relating to trade-marks, copyrights and patents. Special study has been made by the committee of the bill (H. R. 15989) introduced by Mr. Oldfield, chairman of the committee on patents in the House of Representatives, making general amendments to the patent law, and to the design patent bill (H. R. 18223), also introduced by Mr. Oldfield.

"Our association feels that a law providing for the quick and inexpensive protection of designs is necessary or at any rate highly desirable," says the committee. "While opinions must differ as to the best method of providing for such registration, it is believed advisable that all those interested in such legislation should, in so far as possible, unite in the support of one bill. Therefore, although the bill is not drawn quite along the lines which would meet with our unqualified approval, we do give our support to such bill, but urge that the changes or additions herein-after suggested should be made in order to correct serious defects."

The committee then takes up the bill in detail, making suggestions for amendment and supporting them by arguments.

#### VIOLATORS LOSE CITIZENSHIP.

Conspiracy on the part of two or more persons to violate the food and drugs act and other Federal statutes has recently been punished by heavy fines, coupled with loss of citizenship to certain dealers. In a certain case the department has lately co-operated with another Federal department in beginning a criminal action and in helping to obtain the conviction of a prominent coffee merchant and a shipping agent for conspiracy to violate the food and drugs act involving the shipment of coffee in interstate commerce from New York to the West. In these cases the two defendants were each fined \$3,000, and by reason of their conviction of a felony lost their citizenship under the provisions of a New York statute.

In another action in co-operation with the Customs Service, the department was of assistance in the proceedings that resulted in the imposition of a fine of \$5,000 in the Massachusetts Federal Court on one defendant engaged in tampering with revenue import stamps.

## U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Held at a time when the business of the United States was on a fine-edge and with the government deeply concerned over the welfare of the commercial world, the third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, D. C., on February 3, 4 and 5, opened to the country a long-sought avenue of understanding and co-operation.

Members of the national administration again gave cordial recognition to the purpose for which the Chamber of Commerce was conceived, a scant three years ago. President Wilson, his cabinet members and high government officials responded with alacrity to the organization's invitation to make addresses—and they made the most of their opportunity.

The daily newspapers gave full reports of the discussions upon numerous important topics. John H. Fahey, of Boston, was re-elected president; Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, and A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., were elected honorary vice-presidents; Henry L. Corbett, of Portland, Ore., and Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, Ga., were re-elected as vice-presidents. John Joy Edson, of Washington, D. C., was re-elected treasurer and R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., was elected chairman of the executive committee. W. M. McCormick represented the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, and as chairman of the special committee on "Uniform Food and Drug Regulation" presented a comprehensive report.

## WAR TAXES IN THE FUTURE.

There is much food for thought, in fact there is practical warning to manufacturers of perfumery, cosmetics, toilet articles, etc., in a letter recently sent by P. Tyrrell Ward, president of Ward & Co., Chicago, to Congressman Britten, in regard to the Emergency War Revenue Tax. Every one of our readers should peruse this letter carefully and some of them may write to their Senators and Congressmen on the subject. We do not want any extension of this tax and those interested must not allow the subject to rest as is often the case. From Chicago, as reported in our Trade Notes, comes the news that the organized retail drug interests are willing to co-operate with the perfumery trade and that steps are being taken by the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association for co-operation in the future with the drug trade.

Mr. Ward's letter is as follows:

*Hon. Fred A. Britten, M. C. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We have noticed recently in the newspapers that you have been taking an active part in the campaign to have the so-called War Revenue Tax Law, that went into effect last November, repealed and, as the Irish phrase goes, we want to say "more power to you." In view of the fact, however, that the minority of the representatives who worked and voted against this bill before it became a law were unable to prevent it from being passed, it is hardly likely that this same minority, even if they were all as active in the matter as you are, would be able to do anything now that it is an accomplished fact, because in this, as in most other cases, possession is nine points of the law and the present administration is hardly likely to give up readily, and easily, a comfortable source of revenue once they have got it in good working order.

What is to be dreaded now, however, is that

the administration will try to extend this law for a year or two beyond the period for which it was originally passed, just the same as the administration at that time did with the War Revenue Tax Law passed at the time of the Spanish-American War, if our memory serves us correctly. Of course, at that time there was some excuse for a War Revenue Tax Law because we were at war but if it is necessary to impose an onerous burdensome tax upon a certain small proportion of the citizens of this country at the present time when we are profoundly at peace, what on earth would happen to us if we went to war with another first class power?

As you may possibly remember our writing you on October 21, a day or so before this Emergency Revenue Bill became a law, in our opinion if a new law for raising extra revenue was absolutely necessary at that time, which in the light of conditions and developments since then is open to considerable question, an Export Tax Bill imposing a tax on certain staple food and other products and manufactures that are being largely used by the nations of Europe now at war was the proper bill to have introduced and passed. Such a bill would have operated to retard somewhat the tremendously increased exports of some of the staples that we badly need at home. In this way we would be actually making the foreigner pay the tax not merely theoretically as has been mostly the case when this much-abused phrase has been used so glibly in the past.

Take the case of wheat, for example. At that time, and even then it was high, the price was only a little over a dollar per bushel, while yesterday it was quoted at \$1.66, an almost unheard of price. So even if such a law had not operated to decrease the exports of such staples as wheat, it would have automatically operated to make the nations and peoples responsible for the deplorable conditions now prevailing in Europe pay the penalty for these conditions. We believe that if an export tax of say twenty-five cents per bushel had been imposed upon wheat and a similar tax in the proper ratio imposed upon all the other articles and commodities the export of which has enormously increased since the commencement of the war, in order to supply the needs of the armies in the field, such as shoes, blankets, automobiles, motor trucks, horses, rubber goods, etc., the alleged shortage in the revenue that was desired to be made up by the administration for the current year would have been more than attained by this time.

As you said in your previous letter to us, we consider this a most unnecessary and unjust law that is imposing a heavy burden upon a few business people who are already heavily taxed and hampered by laws of all kinds. Take our own case, for instance. This new law will mean an added expense of about \$5,000 to us during the current year, as near as we can calculate at the present time and, as our business is not a very large one and our net profits rather small, this added expense will mean that probably we will make little if any profit this year. In our case at least, we cannot pass this tax on to the ultimate consumer.

We wish to again thank you for the active opposition you are carrying on against this bill, and while, as we say, we have very little hope that you and the other members of the Legislature that may be working towards this end will have any success in getting it repealed, we hope that you will keep up the good work and that you will be successful in preventing it from being extended.

Yours very cordially,

WARD & COMPANY,

by P. TYRRELL WARD, President.

Chicago, February 6, 1915.

## TIME TO REVISE DRAWBACK.

The disposition on the part of the Administration in Washington to enact so-called "war emergency" measures has suggested to persons interested in customs legislation that this is an opportune time for asking Congress to revise the drawback laws. Moreover, it is felt that a movement designed to procure a change in the present laws would meet with favor by reason of the fact that an amendment to the Administration provisions of the tariff act would make it possible for manufacturers to give employment to a large number of men who are now idle.

It is proposed that the drawback provisions of the tariff act be amended so as to permit the owners of bonded factories to manufacture goods for home consumption. Prior to the act of 1913 all articles manufactured in bonded establishments had to be exported, but in the last tariff revision Congress made an exception to this restriction by authorizing the makers of cigars to sell their product, made of imported tobacco, for consumption within the United States. The privilege thus accorded to cigar manufacturers has the following advantages: First, it has increased the manufacture of cigars in this country, thus giving employment to many more men; second, it has made clear Havana cigars less costly by reason of the fact that the import duty on cigars is much higher proportionately than the duty paid on leaf tobacco.

The law states that cigars made in bonded manufacturing warehouses may be withdrawn for home consumption upon the payment of duties on the "tobacco in its condition as imported" and the payment of the internal revenue tax.

In the opinion of local customs officials and brokers, the right accorded to cigar manufacturers ought to be given to persons and corporations engaged in other lines of manufacture. It is pointed out that in the event the law were amended to embrace any and all lines of manufacture, under proper restrictions and supervision, production would be greatly stimulated, affording employment to a great many people who are out of work at the present time. Furthermore, it would make it profitable for domestic manufacturers to produce goods which have heretofore been supplied by nations engaged in the European war.

Considering the high freight and insurance rates charged for goods shipped from Germany, domestic producers could in a number of instances compete with foreign makers were the bonded factory privilege extended to goods entering into home consumption.

The duty cost of a finished article made of imported raw material under this arrangement would be much smaller than the duty cost of the same article imported in its finished state.

The law provides that owners of bonded manufacturing warehouses shall pay the salary of a Government "storekeeper" assigned to the premises for the purpose of protecting the revenue. This fee amounts to about \$1,400 a year.

## Valuable from All Points of View.

*Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:*

Enclosed find \$1 for this year's subscription. I find your journal valuable from all points of view. I wish you success.

CHARLES SPANGERBERG,  
Care WOOD & SELICK.

New York, January, 1915.

## THE 1915 ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

Announcements in advance have been issued for the International Engineering Congress which will be held September 20-25 at San Francisco, Cal., in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It was organized and is conducted under the auspices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. Colonel G. W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone and formerly chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has consented to act as honorary president of the congress and is expected to preside in person over its general sessions.

The following eminent engineers have consented to serve the congress as honorary vice-presidents: Prof. Richard Beck, Sir J. H. Biles, Otto T. Blathy, Commander Christian Blom, Prof. André Blondel, Dr. C. E. L. Brown, Dr. Emil A. Budde, Henry Le Chatelier, Prof. Hermann Hullmann, Wm. Henry Hunter, Prof. Luigi Luigi, Rear Ad. Yoshihiko Mizutani, W. M. Morday, Sir Charles Parsons, Jean L. de Pulligny, V. E. Timonoff, R. P. J. Tutein-Melthenius, H. H. Vaughan, Sir Wm. Willcocks.

## MAKERS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products was held in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, February 8 and 9. Dr. Lovis, who was re-elected president, reviewed the market and made a number of timely recommendations, including one that price protection legislation be favored. It was decided to prepare a bill even more comprehensive than the Stevens measure for submission to the National Drug Trade Conference. Among the papers was one by F. W. Bradford, of Washington, D. C., on "Revision of the United States Patent and Trade Mark Laws." The following are the officers for 1915:

President, Dr. Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, New York; vice-president, Josiah K. Lilly, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York, and secretary, Charles M. Woodruff, Detroit, Mich.

Executive Committee—Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, and Adolph G. Rosengarten, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., of Philadelphia, as well as the president, treasurer and secretary ex-officio.

Committee on Membership—E. H. Nelson, of Nelson & Baker Co., Detroit, chairman; R. C. Stofer, Norwich Pharmacal Co., of Norwich, N. Y.; S. H. Black, of Bauer & Black, Chicago, and Louis Ruhl, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York.

Committee on Legislation for the year just ended consisted of Charles M. Woodruff, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, chairman; Adolph G. Rosengarten, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore; Dwight T. Scott, of the National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute, Washington, D. C., and Frederick B. Kilmer, of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

Committee on Memorials to Deceased Members is composed of Wayland D. Stearns, of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, chairman; G. A. Pfeiffer, of William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, and John F. Queeny, of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.



**"MISSION MEMORIES" WINS CONTEST.**

E. Moulié, of San Diego, offered a prize some time ago for the best name that would serve as a trade-mark for the perfumes manufactured by him, and the decision to be made by Munn & Co., publishers of the *Scientific American*. The time limit having expired, the judges have decided that the winner of the prize of \$20 is Amy Sebree Smyth, of San Diego, who suggested the term "Mission Memories."

The announcement aroused an unexpected amount of interest, and a large number of valuable suggestions were received, says the *Scientific American*. In matters of this nature it is not only necessary to select euphonious words which will be suitable from the user's point of view, but such words must also conform to the requirement of the trade-mark statutes, which among other things prohibit the use of a personal name, not distinctively written, words or devices merely descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of their character or quality, or merely geographical names. There are also other technical points that must be kept in mind, so that the work of the judges in scrutinizing the very considerable list of words and terms had to be most carefully and skillfully performed. It was found that the statutory requirements were not nearly as well met as the business necessities. After careful consideration of all the conditions, both statutory and business, the term "Mission Memories" was considered to best fulfill all requirements, and the award was consequently made to it.

**PARCEL POST TO GIBRALTAR.**

Postmaster Morgan, of New York, announces that a parcel post convention having been concluded between the United States and the British colony of Gibraltar, which took effect February 1, 1915, parcel post packages for Gibraltar are now admitted to the mails for said colony made up in and dispatched from this country. Parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and Gibraltar must not weigh more than eleven pounds (or five kilograms), nor measure more than three feet six inches in length and girth combined.

**GERMANY AT SAN FRANCISCO.**

More than 40,000 square feet of exhibit space will be occupied by the German government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The German display will be divided between the Palaces of Education, Liberal Arts, Varied Industries and Machinery. In addition to these exhibits there will be displays in the Palace of Fine Arts and other exhibit palaces by German industries. The war has stimulated interest in the exposition on the part of Germany, for before the declaration of war Germany was not participating officially.

**LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.**

In his speech at the recent Unemployment Meeting of the Members' Council of the New York Merchants' Association, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, said:

"The extreme optimist of today, if the people of this country take advantage of their opportunities, will, ten years hence, be considered to have been very conservative in his estimate of future prosperity."

**OUR ADVERTISERS—II.**

JULIUS SCHMID,

470 Fourth Ave., New York.

Capping Skins, etc.

PERFUMER PUBLISHING Co.,

80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in acknowledging to you that during all the time in which I have advertised in your journal I have continuously received a number of inquiries not only from this country but from all parts of the world.

Wishing you continuous success, I am,

Yours very truly,

JULIUS SCHMID.

**LEGISLATIVE JOKER IN KANSAS.**

The following dispatch would indicate that all of the humorists in Kansas are not dead and that one of them is trying to turn the legislature into a joke shop:

TOPEKA, Kan., February 10.—Kansas women under 45 years of age, who wear ear ornaments or treat their faces with cosmetics "for the purpose of creating a false impression" will be guilty of misdemeanors and upon conviction be subject to fines, if a bill introduced today in the lower house of the legislature by Representative S. McGinnis becomes a law.

Face powder, perfume, false hair and bleaching materials for the hair are among the articles the bill would forbid women to use.

The bill provides that the women may not have their ears pierced or wear earrings "at parties or in any public place."

**SOLUBILITY OF SANTAL OIL IN ALCOHOL.**

The *Perfumery Record* gives a translation of an article contributed to the *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad* on this subject. The authors find that the statement of Schimmel & Co. (Report October 1906, p. 89), that the solubility of santal oil in 70-per-cent. alcohol, as stated in the fourth edition of the Dutch Pharmacopœia (1 in 5), does not apply for a temperature of 15°, but for one of 20°, agrees with the results of their experiments on various samples of sandalwood oil of undoubted origin. When determining the necessary alteration in the solubility figures of the Dutch Pharmacopœia, they were struck by the difficulty of fixing a series of coefficients of solubility when it is desired to adhere strictly to a temperature of 15°, and also by the difficulty of actually measuring a determined quantity of oil. They are of opinion that it would be more sensible not to determine the solubility of an oil in a given quantity of spirit, but to determine at what temperature the solution of the oil in a given quantity of spirit becomes turbid—the dissociation temperature. As a result of a large number of experiments with genuine oils and with oils containing small proportions of other oils, they conclude that 1 part by weight of the oil in 4 parts by weight of 70-per-cent. alcohol must be clear at 24°, and that a small deviation from this must be accepted as showing admixture with a foreign oil.

**Would Not Be Without It.**

Editor *American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review*:

Enclosed please find money order for \$1 for renewal of our subscription. We are pleased with the same and would not be without it as long as we are in business.

Bridgeport, Conn.

REMO Co.

## HOW FLOWER CONCRETES ARE MADE.\*

(While the principles set forth in the following are not new, yet the grouping and arrangement of the processes are presented for the first time in concise and succinct style, so that the publication is deemed to be of value and interest to our readers.—EDITOR.)

The most common method for the production of volatile oils is that by steam distillation. This method not only produces the best yields and the purest oils, but also enables the operator to attain the end sought most cheaply and with the simplest apparatus. Furthermore, large quantities of oil can thus be produced without much human labor. In particular instances, however, distillation does not produce the desired result. This is particularly true when the high temperature of the steam destroys the unstable perfume substances, or when the amount of oil is relatively small, moreover if it is readily soluble in water. In such instances distillation may, under favorable circumstances, yield a fragrant water, which, even by cohobation, may not separate a volatile oil.

As a matter of fact, some of the most fragrant parts of plants, namely, the flowers, are not suited to steam distillation. In order to prepare the odoriferous substances which impart to them their fragrant odor, other methods are employed. In such cases the volatile oils may be extracted either with volatile solvents or with fat, or they are allowed to be absorbed by fat.

Hence a distinction is made between:

- A. Extraction with volatile solvents.
- B. Extraction with nonvolatile solvents, i. e., fats.
  1. Without the aid of heat: enfleurage.
  2. With the aid of heat: maceration.

Which of these methods is best adapted to the extraction of the perfume of a particular flower has been determined in southern France by long years of experience.

Extraction with volatile solvents is applied to roses, Parma and Victoria violets, orange blossoms, jasmine, tuberose, jonquil, cassie, and mignonette, occasionally to carnations, lily of the valley, heliotrope, elder flowers, stock, narcissus and mimosas. In like manner a concrete oil is prepared from the so-called *Mousse de Chêne*, the lichen *Evernia prunastri*.

Enfleurage yields the best results with jasmine, tuberose, jonquil, lily of the valley and mignonette.

Finally, the process of maceration is applied to rose, orange flower, violet, cassie and lily of the valley.

As becomes apparent, some flowers, e. g., rose, cassie and violet can be treated equally well either with volatile solvents or with warm fats. It has been known for a long time that jasmine and tuberose when thus treated give an unsatisfactory yield, whereas the enfleurage process gives good returns.

Passy<sup>1</sup>, who first called attention to this fact, gives the following explanation for this difference in behavior of the several flowers:

"Flowers can be divided into two classes, of which the one, to which rose and orange flower belong, contains their perfume ready made. The other, to which belong jasmine and tuberose, contain either no ready made volatile oil or but very little thereof. These, however, continually produce perfume as a part of the life process of the cells. If the flower be killed by petroleum, ether or hot fat, the life process and with it the formation of volatile oil naturally ceases. If, however, the cut flower be placed over fat, it continues to live for a long time and to emanate odors which in the enfleurage process are absorbed by the fat."

When Hesse<sup>2</sup> tested experimentally this hypothesis he arrived at the surprising result that in the case of jasmine the enfleurage process yields ten times the amount of oil yielded by the extraction with volatile solvents. In the case of tuberose the proportion is even greater. Hence the conclusion is justified that in the case of the jasmine and tuberose the production of odoriferous substances continues during the process of enfleurage, being absorbed as it is formed. This also proves the superiority of the enfleurage process over that of the extraction method for certain flowers. For other flowers this does not hold true. Thus, according to Hesse and Zeitsche,<sup>3</sup> 1,000 ko. of orange blossoms yield only 100 grams of volatile oil when submitted to the enfleurage process, whereas maceration yields 400 grams and distillation with steam 1,200 grams of oil, of which, however, about 400 grams are dissolved in the aqueous distillate.

### A. EXTRACTION WITH VOLATILE SOLVENTS.

The first to suggest the use of volatile solvents for the extraction of flowers was Robiquet. In a paper<sup>4</sup> contributed in 1835 he points out that some plants, such as jonquil, jasmine, heliotrope and tuberose, in spite of their agreeable fragrance, yield no volatile oil when treated in the ordinary manner. He ascertained that the odoriferous principle of jonquil could be obtained by extraction with ether and subsequent evaporation of this low-boiling solvent. A year later L. A. Buchner<sup>5</sup> stimulated by the report of Robiquet, ascertained that ether could also be used for the extraction of other flowers with a readily evanescent aroma, such as those of *Philadelphus coronarius*, *Tilia europæa* and *Reseda odorata*. In 1838 Favrot<sup>6</sup> proceeded in like manner with the extraction of the perfume of the *flores acacia* (presumably the flowers of *Robinia pseudacacia*?), also of the flowers of *Syringa vulgaris*.

A more detailed study of the extraction of flowers with volatile solvents was made by Millon<sup>7</sup> in Algiers. In ad-

<sup>1</sup>Berl. Berichte 34 (1901), 293, 2928; 36 (1903), 1465.

<sup>2</sup>Journ. f. prakt. Chem. II. 64 (1901), 245.

<sup>3</sup>Recherches sur l'arome de la jonquille. Journ. de Pharm. 21 (1835), 335; Buchner's Repert. f. d. Pharm. 54 (1835), 249; Pharm. Zentralbl. 1835, 553.

<sup>4</sup>Versuche zur Extraktion der Blüten mit Ather. Buchner's Repert. f. d. Pharm. 56 (1836), 382.

<sup>5</sup>Journ. de Chim. méd. 1838, 221; Pharm. Zentralbl. 1838, 442.

<sup>6</sup>Mémoire sur la nature des Parfums et sur quelques fleurs cultivables en Algérie. Journ. de Pharm. et Chim. III 30 (1856), 407; Compt. rend. 43 (1856), 197.

\*From *The Volatile Oils*, Gildemeister and Hoffmann, second edition, by E. Gildemeister.

<sup>1</sup>Compt. rend. 124 (1897), 783; Bull. Soc. chim. III. 17 (1897), 519.

dition to ether he recommended chloroform, carbon disulphide, wood alcohol and the low boiling fractions of benzine.

Millon placed the flowers into a percolator (*appareil à déplacement*) covered them with ether and renewed the menstruum after 10 to 20 minutes. The extract, obtained after evaporation of the ether, he kept in open containers because he thought that the air acted favorably on the odoriferous principle. This, however, was a deception. Unless the solvent is carefully removed with the aid of a vacuum, mere traces of it can be detected if the extract is kept in closed containers. Millon was not ignorant of the fact that the greater part of the extract consists of vegetable wax which is well nigh insoluble in alcohol. Hence he determined the amount of odoriferous substances by ascertaining the difference in weight of the extract before and after treatment with alcohol.

Millon also pointed out that the time of day in which the flowers are collected is an important factor. Thus carnations should be gathered after two or three hours of intensive sunshine, roses in the morning after they are fully blown, jasmine before sunrise. To a sensitive nose cassie flowers have a different odor according to the time of their collection, morning, noon or evening. Millon recommends that the following flowers be extracted: Orange blossom, tuberose, heliotrope, stock and narcissus.

The substitution of petroleum ether for ether, a practice now in common use, was suggested by H. Hirzel<sup>1</sup> of Leipzig. His apparatus constructed for this purpose was patented as early as 1864 in France, England, Austria and several of the German states. The problem of utilizing on a technical scale the extraction with ether, carbon disulphide, chloroform and petroleum ether, was developed about the same time by A. Piver.<sup>2</sup> The use of methyl chloride as a solvent was recommended by Camille Vincent.<sup>3</sup>

In the early seventies Louis Roure<sup>4</sup> devised a method for the preparation of the so-called *essences concrètes*, concentrated alcoholic perfumes, obtained by extraction. These were exhibited at the Vienna Exposition in 1873. A very complicated apparatus was patented by Laurent Naudin<sup>5</sup> in 1875. This permitted of the vacuum distillation of the solvent charged with the perfume.

However, it is only since the last twenty-five to thirty years that the method of floral extraction with volatile solvents has found industrial application. It was at that time that Massignon in Cannes erected a battery of extraction apparatus similar to the diffusion apparatus employed in sugar factories. The solvent saturated with the perfume was evaporated in a vacuum still. As menstruum Massignon first used ether, carbon disulphide, methyl chloride, and benzene. Finally he arrived at the conclusion that a petroleum ether of the specific gravity 0.650 was best suited. Later Massignon sold his factory and his patents to Léon Chiris. Gradually other factories were equipped with extraction batteries. At the present time there are about fifteen larger establishments of this kind in Grasse. In Joffa, Garnier erected a factory for the extraction of cassie flowers, and in Kara-Sarlii, near Karlova, in Bulgaria, another for the treatment of roses according to the extraction method. Recently a factory has

been established for the extraction of cassie flowers, and of other flowers cultivated in the island for this purpose.

Practically the process of extraction with volatile solvents resolves itself into four steps:

1. Selection and purification of the solvent.
2. The systematic extraction of the flowers.
3. Evaporation of the solvent and production of the vegetable wax saturated with perfume (*cire parfumée*).
4. Recovery of the solvent.

1. SELECTION AND PURIFICATION OF THE SOLVENT. The solvent most commonly used is petroleum ether of a specific gravity 0.650 (15 degrees). It is purified by consecutive treatment with sulphuric acid and caustic soda, washing with water and rectification with the aid of a column in a still over solid paraffin for the purpose of removing the lighter as well as the heavier fractions. Less frequently benzene is used since it has the disadvantage of yielding a highly colored extract. Carbon disulphide is not serviceable since the extract always retains some of the disagreeable odor of the solvent. Neither has carbon tetrachloride maintained itself. The high price of ether stands in the way of its general use.

2. THE SYSTEMATIC EXTRACTION OF THE FLOWERS. The extractors of the mounted extraction batteries are cylindrical vessels, varying in size, but usually of about 500 liter capacity. They contain three or four low cylinders made of wire gauze or of perforated tin, one placed over the other. The extractors are airtight and sealed with a removable cover. The batteries are mounted in one of several ways: Either the extractors are all on a level in a circle or a row (Fig. 56, page 254), or in two tiers one over the other (Fig. 54, page 252). With the aid of a pump, the solvent can be passed from one extractor to another.

As a rule, three to four extractions are made within twenty-four hours. Hence the menstruum remains in contact with the flowers from six to eight hours. Then the flowers are replaced by fresh ones. However, during the height of the harvest the flowers in the extractors are replaced every eight, or even every four to five hours. This hastening of the process, however, results in an imperfect extraction.

As a rule, each batch of flowers is extracted three times, more rarely twice or four times. For the third (or last) extraction fresh petroleum ether is used, for the second such which has served for a former third extraction, and for the extraction (*i. e.* for fresh flowers) the menstruum which has once served for a second and once for a third extraction. The percolate of each extraction is collected in a separate receiver.

Whether the same batch of flowers is to be extracted two, three or four times, or even oftener depends upon the nature of the flowers to be extracted and on the views of the manufacturer. There exists also a difference of opinion as to how often the same petroleum ether can be used before it is to be recovered by distillation.

In order to increase the yield, the extractors have been so constructed in several instances as to enable their being warmed. This has resulted in a larger yield of wax but not of odoriferous constituents.

(To be continued.)

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal monthly.

<sup>1</sup>Hirzel's *Toiletten-Chemie*. III. ed. Leipzig 1874, p. 77.

<sup>2</sup>Ibidem p. 79.

<sup>3</sup>Piesse, *Chimie des parfums*. 1903, u. 69.

<sup>4</sup>Berichte von Roure-Bertrand Fils October 1900, 27.

<sup>5</sup>Bull. Soc. chim. II. 38 (1882), 586, to 600.

## THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 298, January, 1915.)

### PUMICE OR SAND SOAPS.

Pumice and sand are at times added to soap to aid in the removal of dirt in cleansing the hands. In some cases these soaps are made in the form of a cake, in others they are sold in cans in the form of a paste.

A hand paste is usually made by merely dissolving ordinary tallow base in two or three times its weight of hot water and mixing in the desired quantity of pumice or sand and in some instances adding a little glycerine to keep it soft or a solvent of some kind for grease. It may also be made by directly incorporating any of these in a potash soap.

A cold made or semi-boiled cocoanut or palm kernel oil soap is the base used to add the pumice or sand to in making a cake soap of this sort. The following formulae serve as a guide for these soaps.

#### I.

Palm Kernel or Ceylon Cocoanut Oil....	705 lbs.
Pumice (Powdered) .....	281 "
Soda Lye, 38° B. ....	378 "

#### II.

Cocoanut Oil .....	100 "
Soda Lye, 38° B. ....	55 "
Water .....	6 "
Silver Sand (fine).....	60 "

To proceed place the oil in a crutcher and heat to 140° F. Sift in the pumice and mix thoroughly. The lye is then added which causes a curdling of the grain. The stirring is continued until the grain closes and the soap is smooth, after which the desired perfume is added and the soap dropped into a frame and crutched by hand. When the soap is set, it is slabbed, cut into cakes, dried slightly and pressed.

### LIQUID SOAPS.

Liquid soaps are merely solutions of a potash soap, usually cocoanut oil soap, although corn oil is used to make a cheap soap. One of the difficulties encountered in liquid soap is to keep it clear. At a low temperature a sediment is often formed, but this can be overcome by the use of sugar and filtering the soap through a filter press at a low temperature. In order to prevent the soap from freezing, it is necessary to lower the freezing point by the addition of glycerine or alcohol.

To make liquid soap by any of the formulae given below, the oil is first run into a jacketed kettle with a stirring device, and heated to about 120° F. The potash lye is then added and the oil saponified. When the saponification takes place, especially when cocoanut oil is used, the mass swells rapidly and may foam over the sides of the kettle unless water is used to check this, or a kettle of about four to five times the capacity of the total charge of soap is used. When the saponification has occurred, the sugar, borax and glycerine are added, the water run

in and the mixture stirred until the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Heat aids materially in dissolving the soap. The soap is then allowed to cool and if color or perfume is to be added this is stirred in, after which the soap is cooled and filtered or else run directly into barrels.

Tallow is not suitable for making a clear liquid soap since it is too high in stearine which when formed into the stearate makes an opaque solution. The formulae herewith given have been found to give good practical results.

#### I.

	lbs.
Cocoanut oil .....	130
Caustic potash lye, 28° B. ....	135
Sugar .....	72
Borax .....	2
Water .....	267

#### II.

	lbs.
Corn oil .....	130
Caustic potash lye, 26° B. ....	135
Sugar .....	72
Borax .....	2
Water .....	267

#### III.

	lbs.
Cocoanut oil .....	100
Caustic potash lye, 28° B. ....	102
Glycerine .....	100
Sugar .....	70
Water .....	833

Formulae I and II contain about 20 per cent. fatty acids. It is possible, of course, to either increase or decrease the percentage of fatty acid by varying the amount of water. The water used in making liquid soaps, of course, should be soft, for hard water forms insoluble soaps which precipitate and cause a sediment.

### USE OF HARDENED OILS IN TOILET SOAPS.

While the introduction of the hydrogenation of oils is a decided advance in the production of suitable cheaper oils for soap making, comparatively little hardened oil is employed for soap making in America up to the present time. In Europe, however, considerable advance has been made by the use of such oils for manufacturing soap therefrom and a number of plants turn out large quantities of hydrogenated oils for soap making as well as for edible purposes. Recently a company has been formed in this country for hardening oils and it is very probable that the future will see this material extensively used in our own country, as these appear to be the one present hope of the soap manufacturer as a check on the ever increasing cost of fats and oils now used in making soap.

It is an unfortunate condition that hydrogenated oils produced abroad are sold under names which give absolutely no indication as to the oil which has been hardened.



The softer and cheaper oils like fish oil, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, etc., are generally hardened for soap manufacture to different degrees of hardness. While it is impossible to definitely state just what products as Candelite, Talgol, Krutolin or several other coined names of hardened oils are, various investigators have experimented with them as to their adaptability for producing toilet soaps and found that suitable toilet soaps may be made from them. While many objections were at first met with concerning soaps made from these products, as to their unsatisfactory saponification, the poor lathering quality of the soaps and their odor and consequent difficulty in perfuming, the results of most investigators along these lines indicate that these in many cases were due to prejudice against or unfamiliarity with handling oils of this type for soap making.

In manufacturing soap from hardened oils it is usually necessary to incorporate with the charge lard, tallow, tallow oil or some other soft oil of this nature. Satisfactory bases for toilet soaps, made as boiled settled soap by the use of Talgol (undoubtedly hardened fish oil), are said to be made by the formulae\* below.

## I.

Tallow .....	45 parts
Talgol .....	40 "
Cocoonut Oil .....	15 "

## II.

Cocoonut Oil (Ceylon).....	6 "
Tallow .....	12 "
Talgol, Extra .....	12 "

The method of boiling a soap of this type does not differ materially from that of making settled tallow soap base. The soap itself has a different odor than a straight tallow base, but is said to make a very satisfactory soap for milling and to be of good appearance.

Satisfactory transparent soaps are made from the hardened oil Candelite, which replaces the tallow in transparent soap formulae such as have already been given in the section under "Transparent Soaps." The method of manufacturing a soap by the use of this product varies in no way from the usual method employed for making these soaps.

Since hydrogenated oils are high in stearine, their use in shaving soaps is a decided advantage. It has previously been pointed out that potassium stearate forms an ideal lather for shaving, and in the hydrogenating process the olein is converted to stearine. Thus a hardened oil is advantageous in a shaving soap. As an example of a cold made soap for shaving the following may be taken.†

Talgol Extra .....	50 lbs.
Cocoonut Oil .....	10 "
Lard .....	10 "
Soda Lye, 38° B.....	20 "
Potash Lye, 37° B.....	21 "

This soap may be made in a crutcher by the method generally used in making soap by the cold process.

## TEXTILE SOAPS.

Soap is a very important product to every branch of the textile industry. For woolen fabrics it is used for scouring, fulling and throwing the wool; in the silk industry it is

necessary for degumming the raw silk, as well as for dyeing; in the cotton mills it is used to finish cotton cloth and to some extent in bleaching; it is, furthermore, employed in a number of ways in the manufacture of linen. Large quantities of soap are thus consumed in an industry of so great an extent and the requirements necessitate different soaps for the different operations. We will, therefore, consider these in detail.

## SCOURING AND FULLING SOAPS FOR WOOL.

The soaps used to scour wool and for fulling the woven cloth are usually made as cheaply as possible. They are, however, generally pure soaps, as filling material such as sodium silicate does not readily rinse out of the wool and if used at all must be added very sparingly. Both cold made and boiled settled soaps are made for this purpose. The soap is generally sold in barrels, hence is run directly to these from the crutcher or soap kettle. As cold made soaps the following serve for wool scouring or fulling.

## I.

Palm Oil .....	200 lbs.
Bone Grease .....	460 "
Soda Lye, 36° B.....	357 "
Water .....	113 "
Soda Ash .....	50 "
Citronella .....	2 "

## II.

Palm Oil (Calabar, unbleached).....	155 "
House Grease .....	360 "
Soda Lye, 36° B.....	324 "
Water .....	268 "
Sodium Silicate .....	83 "

## III.

House Grease .....	185 "
Palm Oil (unbleached).....	309 "
Soda Lye, 36° B.....	307 "
Water .....	391 "
Soda Ash .....	70 "
Sodium Silicate .....	60 "
Corn Starch .....	10 "

These soaps are made in a crutcher by the usual process for cold-made soaps, crutched until smooth, dropped into a barrel and crutched by hand the next day or just before cooling.

As a settled soap for these operations the following charge is typical:

Palm Oil .....	34 parts
Cottonseed foots or its equivalent in fatty acids .....	33 "
Rosin .....	10 "
House Grease .....	23 "

The method of boiling such a soap is the same as for any settled soap up to the strengthening change. When this stage is reached, sufficient lye is added to strengthen the kettle strongly. It is then boiled down with closed steam on salt brine or "pickle" until a sample of the lye taken from the bottom stands at 16°-22° B. The soap is then run into barrels and after standing therein for a day is hand crutched until cool to prevent streaking of the soap.

Besides a soap of this type a settled tallow chip soap is used.

(To be continued.)

\*Seifensieder Ztg. (1913), p. 334 and 338.  
(1912), p. 1229 and 1257.

†Seifensieder Ztg. (1912), p. 954.

## FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

During the month just ending, Dr. Samuel H. Baer, of St. Louis, president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, and Thomas E. Lannen, attorney for the association, have sent out two circulars of interest and importance to everybody in the industry, whether members of the organization or not. To the members, copies of the circulars have been sent.

One circular relates to the bill now pending in Congress, introduced by Mr. Linthicum, No. 12,303, to amend the Internal Revenue Law with respect to recovering tax-paid spirits from the dregs of vanilla beans, etc. Members are urged to write to members of the Finance Committee of the Senate to request them to act favorably upon the bill, which already has been passed in the House of Representatives. There is no reason why everybody in the industry should not write, for the interests of all are affected. This circular gives the full names of the Senate Finance Committee, with directions for writing to the various Senators.

The other circular, No. 27, urges members of the F. E. M. A. to work toward increasing its membership. Requests for information on this subject should be sent to S. F. Irwin, chairman of the Membership Committee, 232 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence regarding the previous circular should be addressed to Mr. Lannen, 1238 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

C. W. Jennings, chairman of the Insurance Committee, has made a partial report on the paper read by Powell Evans, of Philadelphia, at the last convention, entitled "Insurance and Fire Protection." The committee heartily approves his advice. This was given in the paper, which appears in the printed minutes of the 1914 convention.

### ADVANCES IN FLAVORING EXTRACT CHEMISTRY.

By R. O. BROOKS, CONSULTING FOOD INSPECTION CHEMIST. (Formerly State Chemist New Jersey and Pennsylvania.)

Owing to an economical spasm in the United States Department of Agriculture, the very valuable reports of the "Association of Official Agricultural Chemists" are no longer published as bulletins of the Bureau of Chemistry, in spite of the fact that the bulk of the association's work (performed by the members in a public spirited and entirely gratuitous way) is carried out in the various laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry. If it was a much more expensive and frequent publication of no particular public value, such economy might be understandable, but as it is it only appears once a year and is of great public value (to the food trade especially) in bringing about accuracy and uniformity in official food inspection methods.

On account of the above situation the work of the association on flavoring extracts for the year 1913-14 is not available, but from the proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual convention we learn of considerable advance in flavoring extract chemistry.

Particular attention has been paid to the exact measure-

ment of the degree of color, before and after certain operations, in vanilla extracts of known purity and strength. While this is primarily intended to detect added color (especially caramel) it is conceivable that it may be found of value also in estimating the proportion of bean present. A standard has been proposed specifying that the vanillin should range between 0.10 per cent. and 0.35 per cent.; that the normal lead number should not be less than 0.40; that the percentage of total color remaining in the filtrate after precipitation with normal lead acetate should be not more than 15; and that the percentage of color insoluble in acidified amyl alcohol (Marsh's reagent) should not be more than 35 (in fact, will seldom exceed 25 per cent.).

The maximum allowance on vanillin, i. e., 0.35 per cent., although apparently warranted in the case of two extracts made by Winton & Berry, is so abnormally high and in excess of all hitherto accepted values, as to arouse discussion as to its practicability. Leach (former state chemist in Massachusetts) regarded as suspicious any extract showing more than 0.20 per cent. vanillin. The writer, as a result of hundreds of analyses of commercial extracts known to be free from added vanillin, has never found one to show more than 0.25 per cent. vanillin and this figure is very generally accepted in food inspection and trade circles. The average of Winton & Berry showed 0.19 per cent., which agrees closely with the writer's. Low grade vanilla beans have been known to be sprinkled with vanillin crystals while being cured and the low grade Madagascar and the Comores used by Winton & Berry may have been of such manufacture.

As yet no limits on the proportion of resins or non-sugar solids ("vanilla solids") in vanilla extracts have been adopted, although in food inspection circles it is customary to report on the resins as "faint," "distinct" or "heavy" tests; and in specifications for government supplies at least 2.5 per cent. of non-sugar solids is usually called for. Our work on the proportion of resins in different beans and extracts made therefrom, in this journal for November, 1908, still remains unchallenged and in hundreds of tests made by the writer on pure extracts since, the proportion found (0.128 per cent. to 0.196 per cent.) has only slightly ever been exceeded and in general nearly always agrees closely with the per cent. of vanillin found.

From the above brief outline of the present status of vanilla chemistry and analysis, possibly the scholar at the University of Michigan may get some cues for a research commensurate with the scholarship fund appropriated by the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, of which the writer was once "official chemist" gratis.

As to other extracts very little recent advance has been made. Official methods of analysis have been adopted in full, but a number of the volatile oil estimations are inaccurate and the oxidation of the aldehydes (benzaldehyde in almond, cinnamic aldehyde in cassia or cinnamon and citral or geranial in terpeness lemon) to their corresponding acids has received very little attention. Meanwhile the writer's eight-year-old sample of originally C. P. citral (Schimmels) shows a higher proportion of acid (geranic acid?) each time it is tested. Under the aerating conditions of the usual process for making terpeness lemon extract, the oxidation of the citral is surely a factor to consider, and especially to correct for in food inspection work.

To be sure just now a reactionary administration in the United States Department of Agriculture is playing a very soft pedal on food law enforcement (in keeping with the plan to coddle the courage of the business world), but the very apropos maxim, "In times of peace prepare for war," should not be forgotten, particularly by the trade who are the chief sufferers by official incompetence.

## WORK OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS.

Edward Post, secretary of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, has been very busy supplying the members of the association with reports on State legislation furnished by the attorney, Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago. Mr. Post also has furnished to the members extracts from reports of State officials and much other information on various matters appertaining to the industry.

Mention is made of Mr. Graham's bill, House 197, pending in Ohio, which would eliminate the burdensome provisions of the present Ohio food law which requires a statement of formula on extracts and would make the Ohio law conform with the Federal statute. It is practically impossible to comply literally with the requirements of the present law.

Attention is called to Kansas House Bill 388, which would compel the manufacturers of all proprietary foods and drinks to disclose their formulas on their labels. The bill is considered a dangerous one.

The opinion of Attorney Lannen on the Pennsylvania law relating to the use of colors in soda water has been transmitted to the members. Secretary Post's address is 400 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

### FEDERAL.

#### Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

January by the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, D. C., No. 3,332 to No. 3,408, inclusive, the following were of interest to our readers:

3,332.—Alleged adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract, etc. Labeled "Vanilla Ext." Analysis showed it to consist of imitation vanilla extract artificially colored with caramel and containing commercial glucose. Adulteration with coumarin also was alleged. Jury found a verdict of not guilty on the vanilla extract count.

3,335.—Adulteration and misbranding of peppermint essence. Had only 0.4 of 1 per cent. oil of peppermint and colored to conceal its inferiority. Plea of guilty; fine, \$100 and costs.

3,336, 3,337.—Adulteration and misbranding of peppermint and ginger extracts. Fine of \$100 in first case and fine of \$15 in the second case. Both pleaded guilty.

3,348.—Adulteration and misbranding of peppermint extract. Shipped from New York to Tennessee. Labeled "Superfine Peppermint." Analysis of a sample of the product showed the following results: Oil, 0.2 per cent.; capsicum present; coal tar color, Naphthol Yellow S. Analysis showed the product to be a very dilute solution of peppermint oil reinforced with capsicum. Plea of guilty; fine, \$15.

3,351.—Adulteration and misbranding of Jamaica ginger and peppermint extract. The ginger contained but a small amount of ginger in a dilute solution of alcohol, strengthened with capsicum. In the "Superfine Peppermint" only a trace of peppermint oil was found. Plea of guilty; fine, \$15.

3,353.—Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. From 40 to 45 per cent. cottonseed oil present. Labeled "Pure Olive Oil." Plea of guilty; fine, \$25.

3,355, 3,356, 3,357 and 3,358 deal with adulterations of olive oil. The goods were condemned, forfeited and ordered destroyed. The samples consisted largely of cottonseed oil. No claimant appeared.

3,359.—Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sweet birch. Contained methyl salicylate and colored to con-

ceal its inferiority. Jury trial; goods ordered condemned, forfeited and destroyed.

3,361.—Same as 3,359.

3,382.—Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla flavor. Goods condemned, forfeited and ordered sold. Product was declared to be an imitation, labeled to deceive.

### Real Fruit Flavors for Chewing Gum.

In connection with the enforcement of the food and drugs law, the officials of the Department of Agriculture have issued a warning to the effect that fruit flavors in chewing gum must be real. In issuing this statement the officials say:

"No chewing gum that is not actually flavored with fruit should be labeled as if it were, according to a recent opinion published in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. Chewing gum, the labels on which declare that it is flavored with fruit when such is not the fact, will be regarded as adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act. In the same way the term 'fig paste' should no longer be applied to any form of confectionery in which figs are not the principal flavoring.

"In another opinion the bureau declares that where stock labels—labels designed and printed by label companies and sold to manufacturers and dealers—are used, the responsibility for seeing that the product conforms to the labels rests upon the dealers and not upon the label concerns. This question came up in connection with the use on packages of South Arabian coffee of labels indicating that they contained an Arabian or Mocha product."

### STATE.

#### Louisiana Food Legislation.

On January 1, the last of the group of net weight and pure food laws passed at the last session of the legislature went into effect in Louisiana. Act No. 18 fixes the standard of weight of the chief food products: Act No. 213 is the honest weight and branding act; Act No. 282 is the pure food act. Acts Nos. 213 and 282 are identical with the Federal legislation on the same subject.

In Act No. 213 the first section makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both, to manufacture, sell, offer for sale or have in possession for sale any misbranded article of food. The second section provides that the term "misbranded" shall apply to articles of food in package form on which the quantity of contents is not plainly marked. The terms "articles of food" and "in package form" are so defined as to leave no room for doubt. The State Board of Health is charged with enforcement of the act. The act became effective January 1, 1915, with the proviso that goods on the shelf at that date may be disposed of if branded "on hand January 1, 1915."

Act No. 282 defines in great detail what shall constitute adulterations and prescribes methods of detection and prosecution. The State Board of Health is made the agency of detection.

#### New Hampshire.

January quarterly bulletin of the State Board of Health makes a detailed report of food and drug examinations. One of the analyses was on "extract of rose," which was found to contain 4 per cent. of oil of rose and was passed.

#### Ohio Department Rulings.

Commissioner S. E. Strode, of Ohio, has issued a series of rulings, of which the following will interest our readers:

No. 3.—LABELING OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—I. All extracts that do not conform to the standards laid down in section 5780 must be labeled as "compounds" or "mixtures," "artificial" or "imitation" as the case may be, together with the formula printed in the English language in terms of one hundred percent. and all in proper sized type. This labeling should appear on both the carton and bottle.

2. The label must state not simply the percentage of dilute alcohol but must give the actual percentage of alcohol and the percentage of water.

(Continued on page 335.)

## TRADE NOTES

News from the front of all of the belligerent countries in the European war which may concern men engaged in our industries is eagerly sought by us and we have printed what we could obtain. As a neutral, admiring service and bravery, wherever it may appear, we hope to receive more photographs and more personal mentions of the brave men in our industries.

From Mr. Paul Jeancard comes an interesting letter regarding his experiences in fighting at the front for France. He is a captain in the Second Regiment of Mountain Artillery and was wounded in an engagement near Verdun, being invalided back to a hospital in Lyon, where he made rapid recovery from the first effects of his injury. Pending his complete recovery he has been detached to duty in the Arsenal at Lyon. Mr. Jeancard reports that between two engagements he met Mr. Georges Chiris, his associate in the établissements Antoine Chiris & Jeancard Fils Réunis. The American representatives are Antoine Chiris Co., New York.



CAPT. PAUL JEANCARD.

Major Denis Saisse-Cavallier, head of the firm Cavalier Frères, essential oil distillers and perfume manufacturers, Grasse, France, is serving in the Chasseurs Alpins. At the start of the war he fought in Lorraine and the Vosges, and was present at all the principal actions. He is now at the front in the North of France. Mr. Saisse married Miss Cavallier, daughter of one of the founders of the business, just before the war began. He is well known to many in the perfume business. During the war he has been in many engagements, and has been promoted to the rank of major in recognition of his gallantry.

Mr. Stephan Ketels, manufacturing perfumer, of Karlsruhe, Germany, spent seven weeks on the battlefield, having gone to the front just a year after he had started a factory for himself. Illness due to the rigors of warfare sent him back home and he has been released from the service. Mr. Ketels is gathering up the ends of his business and is optimistic. Within a year or so after the end of the war he promises to return to see his friends in the United States. His friends here will be glad to learn he is safe.

Mr. Marius Milou, manufacturer of perfumery boxes in France, is at the front as a private soldier in the Fifty-second Regiment of French Infantry. A New Year greeting from him has been received by his American representative, Philip Munter & Co., 507 Fifth avenue.

Mr. Milou's service in the private ranks shows how war levels civic distinctions.

Mr. Emile Schlienger, senior partner of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, France, represented in this country by Rockhill & Vietor, New York City, is an officer in the French artillery and is now doing duty in a frontier fort. At last reports he was enjoying good health, and aside from the tragedy of the situation he enjoyed the diversion from his accustomed routine.



MR. EMILE SCHLIENGER.

The New York Association of Manufacturers' Representatives held its annual banquet at the Martinique Hotel on February 9. Among the speakers on strictly business topics was Mr. S. W. Eckman, of the B. T. Babbitt Company, who said his first address was delivered before an audience of 1,700, not one of whom left the hall before his last word had been spoken. After a pause he explained that it was at a boys' reformatory and all the doors were guarded. On this occasion he knew that his hearers could escape. Mr. Eckman spoke at length on the possibilities for trade in South America. Other speakers were: Mr. Walter W. Manning, of the *Woman's World*, who spoke on salesmanship and gave some valuable advice to the would-be advance agent of prosperity; Mr. Walter B. Cherry, president of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, who talked along the same lines, and Mr. Frank W. Tucker, president of the Boston Association of Manufacturers' Representatives. Among the guests were Mr. H. F. Thunhorts, secretary of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association; Mr. J. E. Linihan, Mr. C. B. Lee, Mr. A. C. Monagle and Mr. George Nowland.

Mr. Eugene Müller, of J. Méro & Boyveau, Grasse, France, who comes to America every year and has numerous friends on this side, is serving at the front in the Twenty-third Alpine Chasseurs. Mr. Müller, in a postcard of New Year greetings, expresses the hope that "this awful war may soon be ended" and that he will have the pleasure of shaking hands with acquaintances in New York early next autumn, as well as once again eating luncheon with The Aroma Club.

At the last annual meeting and convention of stockholders of the American Druggists' Syndicate, held simultaneously with the Drug and Chemical Show in Madison Square Garden, January 21 to 23, the following officers were elected for 1915: President, Dr. William C. Ander-



son, of Brooklyn, re-elected; first vice-president, Henry W. Merritt, of Plains, Pa.; second vice-president, W. J. Bullock, of New Bedford, Mass.; third vice-president, G. N. Cherington; secretary and general manager, Charles H. Goddard; treasurer, G. W. Lust. Messrs. Merritt and Bullock were also elected directors. Following Mr. Goddard's recommendation for a dividend of 8 per cent., the directors declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock for the year.

Mr. Clement Leith Speiden, son of Mr. C. C. Speiden, of the chemical importing house of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, is planning to continue in track athletics for at least two years after his graduation from Cornell University, where he is a senior student. Young Mr. Speiden has a record of 4:18 for the mile run. He will become a member of the New York Athletic Club's track team soon after his graduation.

Mr. Willard Ohliger, of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., was in the city the second week in February in attendance on the fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products.

Mr. Charles G. Merrell, eldest son of the late George Merrell, was elected president of William S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at a meeting of the stockholders recently held. The other officers are: Mr. R. W. Proctor, secretary, and Mr. Thurston Merrell, treasurer. The new president was graduated with honors from the Massachusetts College of Technology in 1888, and since then has been active in the Merrell company.

Mr. William S. Addison, of the Addison Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. Addison, were in New York early this month on a trip in which business and pleasure were intermingled.

Oil Products Co., Inc., 17 Battery place, New York, in five weeks recently sold and shipped 2,000,000 pounds of petrolatum. Most of it was shipped to European countries and was intended particularly for medicinal purposes.

Grand Rapids *Press* of January 25 contains an interesting article headed "Perfumery Shortage Is Disproved in Grand Rapids," in which Mr. C. W. Jennings, president of the Jennings Mfg. Co., explains the situation due to the war in Europe, and points out that retail purchasers of perfumery can obtain all they need to use, despite the reports circulated by ill-advised persons to the contrary effect. Such interviews are helpful to the industry.

The regular luncheon of the Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association of Chicago, held on Tuesday, January 12, proved a very attractive event. Secretary Thomas H. Potts, of the National Association of Retail Druggists; Mr. Hugh Craig, editor of the *N. A. R. D. Journal*, and Mr. George P. Engelhard, of the *Western Druggist*, were present as guests and addressed the members of the association. They discussed the part which the organized retail drug trade played in preventing the taxation of proprietary medicines in the operation of the Emergency Revenue Law. They all agreed that if there had been a better co-operation between the makers of per-

fumery and cosmetics and the retail drug trade, the taxation of cosmetics might have been obviated. A suggestion by the speakers that this co-operation be fostered with a view of preventing the extension of the Tax Law was heartily agreed to, and the Chicago association will appoint a committee for that purpose. The symposium was arranged by Mr. H. Bartold, Chicago representative of George Lueders & Co., who is chairman of the entertainment committee of the association.

Mr. Wm. A. Bush, of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, returned to New York on February 3 from St. Louis, where he had been since November in the interest of his firm. Before leaving, Mr. Bush appointed as St. Louis representative Dr. Freeland J. Dunn, who has his headquarters at 4396 Lindell Boulevard, and will cover the territory from St. Louis to Omaha.

Mr. Thomas L. Keough, Chicago representative of the firm, was a recent visitor to New York.

Mr. William G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, is on a business trip through New York State and the Middle West.

Rockhill & Vietor, New York, announce in this issue that they have arranged with the Dr. Rothgiesser Chemical Laboratories, manufacturers of synthetic perfume specialties in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the sole sales management of the entire output of this plant.

Mr. S. Isermann, treasurer and general manager of Van Dyk & Co., New York, has just returned from a business trip through the Eastern States. He reports business conditions very encouraging. We are indebted to Mr. Max Isermann, who is now traveling for the company out West, for the "Legislative Joker in Kansas" item on page 321.

J. N. Limbert & Co., vanilla bean importers, 12 South Marshall street, Philadelphia, Pa., recently celebrated in a quiet way the tenth anniversary of the founding of the firm. Mr. Limbert is well known among vanilla bean buyers, and makes visits throughout the country at frequent intervals. Mr. Robert B. Zink, representing this firm, is now on a trip through New York State and eastern Canada.

It is all very well to work rapidly when you can do that and at the same time do the work right, but to "slap things through" is to spoil the work and lessen your efficiency.—*Confectioners' Journal*. It is all in the same class with the automobile speeder who passed the locomotive successfully but left one of his back tires on the cow-catcher.

"Mabel, did you go down to the drug store for that cold cream?"

"Yeth, ma'am."

"Well, where is it?"

"I ate it, of course."

"Ate it? Why, child, what kind did you get?"

"Chocolate ice cream. It was the coldest kind I could get."—*Northwestern Druggist*.

In their advertisement in this issue, A. H. Wirz, Inc., show an illustration of their new factory at Chester, Pa. The business was founded in 1836 in Philadelphia by Mr.

Martin Kummerle, who in 1850 was joined by Mr. August Herman Wirz, his son-in-law. In 1886 Mr. Henry M. Wirz, a son of Mr. August H. Wirz, joined the business, and in 1898 Mr. A. Herman Wirz, son of Henry M. Wirz, assumed the active management of the business.

In the early days, from 1836 to 1858, only metal toys and specialties were manufactured; but in the latter year sprinkler tops were added to the line. In 1873 they commenced the manufacture of collapsible tubes, and in late years tubes and sprinklers have constituted practically the entire output.

The Editor recently had a privilege of inspecting this plant, and became much interested in the fact that a comparatively large proportion of the employees have been with the firm over twenty-five years. One machinist in the tool room has been there forty-four years, and his son is now the foreman. The oldest living employee prior to the moving of the plant from Philadelphia, entered the employ of the firm in 1869. He was too much attached to Philadelphia to move, and the task of commuting each day held too many terrors for him. In all the history of the firm there has never been a strike or trouble of any kind with the working force.

The ground owned by the firm is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the building at present covers 70 by 174 feet, giving about 25,000 square feet of factory space on the two floors. A siding on the Pennsylvania Railroad gives excellent shipping facilities, and the distance to the Delaware River is only about an eighth of a mile. We take much pleasure in

producing on this page the photographs of the Messrs. Wirz of three generations.

Mr. Burton T. Bush, vice-president of Antoine Chiris Co., New York, sailed for the "other side" on the *Lusitania*, December 24, and returned by the same vessel, January 22. During this visit to London, Paris and Grasse, Mr. Bush made ample observation of conditions, especially in the south of France, and he pays tribute to the women of the region who are proving adequate to insure the proper cultivation and gathering of the rose and orange flower crops. Mr. Bush reports that a son of Mr. Joseph Robert, superintendent of the Grasse plant of Chiris-Jeancard, was wounded in a recent battle, but is making good progress in his convalescence.

Mr. Pierre Cunisset-Carnot, a brother-in-law of Mr. George Chiris, has been promoted to a lieutenancy.

The *Synfleur* Insert in this issue is a reproduction of the cover of the *Synfleur Herald*, a book of 200 pages of manufacturing information and formulas, distributed by Mr. Alois von Isakovics, proprietor of the *Synfleur Scientific Laboratories*, Monticello, N. Y. This insert is a fine piece of three-color printing, well conceived and executed.

Mr. Irving McKesson, chairman of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, has appointed his committees for 1915. Mr. Frederick E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers, is again named as chairman of the Committee of Importers of Essential Oils.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange at its 54th annual meeting on January 26 discussed the Linthicum bill, No. 12,303, now pending in the Senate at Washington, placing flavoring extract manufacturers on the same basis as other industries in recovering unused alcohol without paying for a rectifier's license. A resolution was adopted urging the Senate to take favorable action on the measure. The following officers were elected: President, John Fergusson; vice-president, Harry B. French; secretary, Joseph W. England; treasurer, Anthony M. Hance; directors, Charles E. Hires, A. Robinson McIlvaine, Dr. Adolph W. Miller, Adam Pfromm, Adolph G. Rosengarten, Clayton F. Shoemaker, Richard M. Shoemaker and Walter V. Smith. Mr. Hance, who succeeds as treasurer his father, the late Edward H. Hance, was unable to attend the meeting, as two days previous he fell and broke his arm.

Mr. Frank R. Voorhees, associated for practically all of his business life with the N. K. Fairbank Co., took up new duties early this year as vice-president of the Thomas R. Starkie Co., brokers' agents and commission merchants, 39 South La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. It is understood he has purchased a controlling interest in the brokerage concern with which he is now identified.

Mr. Chester B. Ryan, assistant manager of the sundries' department of Lehn & Fink, New York, spent the month of January at his old home, Detroit. "Chet," as his friends hail him, was recently made the happy father of a  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -pound daughter. He says "there is only one Detroit, and that is New York."



MR. AUGUST HERMAN WIRZ,  
MR. HENRY M. WIRZ,  
MR. A. HERMAN WIRZ.

Mr. P. R. Steigelman, representing W. & H. Walker, soap manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened offices at 200 Fifth avenue, New York, and announces that he is "going after the toilet soap business strong."

Mr. R. Lang is organizing a new soap manufacturing company at Ocala, Florida. The capitalization is to be \$10,000 and early operation is expected.

A unique way of rewarding employees who have long been in service is that recently adopted by the F. N. Burt Co., Ltd., of Buffalo, N. Y., who manufacture boxes for perfumers and toilet article manufacturers. The service mark of the Burt company is in the shape of a ring, of which a pretty good likeness is printed herewith. It is a very handsome ring, and shows a raised "Burt-Buffalo" on the top. On the inside of the ring is the name of the one to whom it has been presented, with the term of service.



The manager of this institution gave the following information relative to the creation of their "Service Roll":

"When anyone has been with a company for a long period of service, it is my opinion that the employee should receive some special recognition. This was the idea that actuated me in starting the 'Service Roll' now in use at our several plants. As each employee rounds out ten years of continuous service, his or her name is placed on the 'Service Roll,' and to each is then presented what we term our 'Service Ring.' We tried to make it something that would meet with the favor of our people, and which they might wear with pride, and, judging from the way they have received these rings, we feel pretty sure that this object has been accomplished.

"This is to be permanent with us, and each and every employee completing ten years of continuous service will be eligible to enrollment on our 'Service Roll,' and will receive a ring. More than twenty-five received rings during last year, and some fifteen or more will be entitled to them during this year."

The Burt company has several novel ideas in operation, including an honor roll, suggestion boxes, a bright little house organ, benefit association, social secretaries to look after the welfare of the help, and many other practical and commendable measures.

DOING HIS SHARE.—"Are you doing anything for the preservation of our antiques?" "You bet I am. I sell cosmetics."—*Exchange*.

Republican politicians in New Jersey expect that Senator Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., who represents the Newark-Essex district in the legislature, will be a formidable candidate for the governorship of the State in the next election to be held for that office.

Baltimore is anxious to recover its old lead in the soap industry. The *Sun* recalls that fifteen years ago Baltimore ranked fourth in the list of soap manufacturing cities, with an output of \$4,000,000, but conditions have changed. The writer seems to think that the old

business can be recovered and increased, pointing out various reasons, which, of course, are of interest only to Baltimore soap men.

Compagnie Morana, New York, has installed a plant in the Factory Terminal Buildings, Hoboken, N. J., for the manufacture of synthetics. This plant is operated in conjunction with that of the Commonwealth Fruit Products Co., and under the supervision of Dr. F. S. Stockelbach, of the Commonwealth company.

Louisville Soap Co., Louisville, Ky., which had been intending to make a large addition to its plant, is reported to have acquired a large part of the plant of the Louisville Cotton Oil Co., which, it is said, intends to liquidate its business. The oil plant has been practically idle since the death a few months ago of its president, Mr. J. J. Caffrey. The purchase covers six and a half acres and the reported price was \$100,000.



The illustration shown herewith was made from a photograph sent to us from M. Naef & Co., Geneva, Switzerland, and it shows a very large extracting tank destined for one of the new buildings in the course of construction at the company's plant. The size of the plant has been about doubled on account of the increase in the business during the last few years. Their American interests are cared for by Ungerer & Co., New York.

Numerous friends will be interested to learn that Mr. Joseph A. Brohel, an honorary member of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, has embarked in a new enterprise. Mr. Brohel, who for many years was head of the manufacturing department of R. H. Macy & Co., in this city, has become general manager of the Anger-Brohel Co., Inc., which succeeds the Anger Baking Co., manufacturers of macaroni and kindred products, at 636-642 Greenwich street, New York. Mr. Brohel's experience includes an intimate knowledge of the manufacture of food products which will serve him well in his new association.

Miss Sarah Kirkman, a sister of the late Alexander Kirkman, one of the founders of the soap manufacturing firm of Kirkman & Co., whose death was reported in our November issue, leaves the bulk of her estate in trust for her niece, Kate R. Simons, who lived with Miss Kirkman at 180 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn Bor-

ough, New York City. S. A. Kirkman and Kate R. Simons are executors of the estate. The executors value the estate at "more than \$5,000 in real estate" and a similar amount of personal property. The exact value of the estate will probably far exceed the \$10,000 figure named.

An inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of the late Hastings L. French, secretary and sales manager of the Procter & Gamble Co., was filed in the Probate Court in Cincinnati last month. It shows a total of \$1,022,117.62. The principal holdings were 1,815 shares of Procter & Gamble stock, valued at \$907,500, and Little Miami Railroad stock, \$75,000.

Mr. J. Lynch, assistant purchasing agent of Armour & Co., Chicago, was in New York recently on business, visiting the essential oil houses.

Mr. J. McKnight, who travels for George Lueders & Co., of this city, through New York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Eastern Canada, is back in New York. He is looking well.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, one of the oldest and largest concerns of its kind in the Middle West, went into the hands of a receiver on February 9. Judge Taylor appointed Mr. Edwin W. Lee as receiver. Application was made for the receivership by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., the Monsanto Chemical Works and the Parker Distilling Co., with aggregate claims of \$40,000, although the gross liabilities are stated as \$500,000. The business has been prosperous and the company's credit high, but Mr. Theodore F. Meyer, president, states that much capital is tied up in overdue accounts and real estate, and serious need has been felt for additional working capital, efforts to obtain which have been in progress recently. During the receivership the executive officers will not receive salaries, and President Meyer expects that the company will emerge from its difficulties successfully. No opposition was made to the application for a receiver, and business, it is understood, will be carried on as usual. The Imperial Crown Perfume Co. is the name of the concern's perfumery branch.

Adolph Apotheke, dealer in perfumery and barbers' supplies, 135 Clinton street, Manhattan, New York, made an assignment on January 22 to John J. Hayden. Later the following schedules were filed: Liabilities, \$1,684; nominal assets, \$782; actual assets, \$232.

Gowans & Sons, a large soap manufacturing concern in Buffalo, N. Y., went into the hands of a receiver on February 2, Judge Hazel in the United States Court appointing Mr. James M. Carter, of that city, as receiver, with bond of \$30,000. The proceedings were begun by the Springfield Merg Reduction Co., Boston, Mass., which had a claim of \$7,000. The complaint alleged that the total liabilities were \$95,000, of which \$60,000 consisted of money loaned on notes by banks and individuals. The application was made on the allegation that \$40,000 of these obligations were overdue and unpaid. The assets of the company, it was asserted in the papers, were much in excess of the liabilities.

Postmaster General Burleson on February 4 suspended the two-cent postage rates on mails from the United States to Germany, and announced that until direct transportation service was restored letters from this country to German destinations would be charged at a rate of five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce.

The importations of vanilla beans during eleven months ended November, 1914, were 791,027 pounds, against 980,589 pounds in the same time in 1913.

There has been more or less disturbance in the olive oil market by reports from Italy to the effect that the government has issued an edict placing a complete embargo on the shipment of olive oil. The fear was expressed that few importers carry sufficient stocks in this country to meet a long-continued embargo. Few of the American importers control their supply on the other side and whether they could rely on shipments continuing is a matter of individual instances. One large company in response to an inquiry states that so far as its trade is concerned the embargo will cause little annoyance, as it not only has large stocks in warehouses here but controls stocks in bonded warehouses in Italy which will not be affected by the government's decree.

Mention was made in our last issue of the incorporation of the Grant-Watkins Co., 100 High street, Boston, Mass. Since then Mr. George E. Reinhalter, formerly of the Hood Rubber Co., has been elected its president. The company is manufacturing toilet preparations.

Pacific Soap Co., Halsey and East 45th streets, Portland, Ore., began operations last month. Mr. E. J. Condon is its president and Mr. T. M. Marren is vice-president and general manager. The plant employs 50 men.

WALL STREET FINANCE.—The Wall street humorist, evidently looking for some balm in Gilead, strayed into a Broadway drug store and wandering about to find something or other within his means observed a small bottle of perfumery marked \$4.

"Gee whiz!" he exclaimed in startled amazement. "I never knew before that there were that many dollars in a 'scent.'"—*New York Sun*.

Foreign trade opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each, or inquirers can apply at the branch bureaus in the Custom House in New York, Chicago, New Orleans or San Francisco. Following are recent announcements:

No. 15,454. Oil of petit grain.—An American consul in South America reports that a business man in his district desires to receive offers for oil of petit grain from firms in the United States. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

No. 15,523.—One of the commercial agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in South



America reports the name and address of a business man in his district who wishes to correspond with American firms dealing in breakfast foods, soaps and soap powders, ice cream machinery, etc.

No. 15,578. Perfumery.—An American consular officer in Europe reports the name and address of a dealer in his district who wishes to import perfumery and nails. Catalogs and correspondence should be in the Spanish language.

No. 15,624.—An American consular officer in Germany reports that a firm in his district is desirous of importing a line of American perfumery.

### BOOK REVIEW.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY. By Rogers & Aubert; second edition revised and enlarged, containing 1,005 pages, including index.

Since the appearance of the first edition of this book, in 1912, Dr. Allen Rogers, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., has devoted considerable time to this revision. Dr. Alfred B. Aubert, who collaborated in the preparation of the first edition, died in 1912, and the revision is dedicated to his memory.

Ten new chapters have been introduced, thus increasing the size of the book by nearly two hundred pages. There are forty-nine chapters dealing with every phase of manufacture, each chapter written and signed by some chemist or manufacturer of recognized ability and standing.

The chapters of most interest to the readers of this journal are the following: "Oils, Fats and Waxes, and Hydrogenation of Oils," by Carleton Ellis, consulting chemist, Montclair, N. J.; "Soap and Soap Powders," by Lincoln Burrows, formerly chief chemist for James Kirkman & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Glycerine," by A. C. Langmuir, chief chemist for Marx & Rawolle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes and Flavoring Materials," by Alois von Isakovics, proprietor of the Syn-fleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y.; "Resins, Oleo-Resins and Gums," by Allen Rogers, in charge of Industrial Chemistry at Pratt Institute.

The chapter on "Soap and Soap Powders" covers twenty-seven pages, and is illustrated with thirteen cuts. This chapter will serve to give a good general idea of the classification of soaps, and the general methods of manufacture.

The chapter on "Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes and Flavoring Materials" is considerably longer than in the first edition, more space having been given to paragraphs on the factors observed in the analysis of essential oils.

After these and other preliminary paragraphs the principal natural and artificial raw materials are taken up in proper order. A careful reading of this chapter will fully inform any chemist or manufacturer of the nature, character and uses of these materials. It is no easy matter to give this information in small compass, and the author of this chapter must be congratulated on the skillful manner in which he has done his work.

This book should find a place in every laboratory. It is beautifully printed on fine coated paper.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

ASSOCIATION NEWS, Vol. 1, No. 5, for January, 1915, published by the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of

America, is at hand. It is issued from the headquarters of G. G. Thomas, secretary of the organization, at Des Moines, Iowa. There is a New Year greeting to the members from Charles M. Dickson, president, together with other news of interest to the supply trade. A feature of this neat little monthly is the "Credit Department," which contains a list of barbers of the country regarding whom information can be given to inquirers. Although the issuing of the journal is comparatively new, advertisements already are beginning to appear in its columns.

TRADE NAMES, Supplement to Seventh Edition, December 31, 1914, containing all names registered during 1914, has been received. It was compiled by A. D. Henderson, chairman of the committee on fraternal relations and is published by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, No. 4, Volume II, January, 1915, from the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.—This issue contains another installment of the works of reference on file in this excellent array of books and pamphlets, the list comprising authors on botany included under the letter C. It was prepared, as usual, by the librarian, Edith Wycoff.

"ORANJE," Amsterdam, Holland.—We have just received the annual report of this company for 1914. Since July last the monthly price list had to be stopped on account of the war, but the company says: "We publish our regular annual report, despite the war, to prevent an interruption of our statistics." Since July, the report says, "the extraordinary circumstances have so far settled that they can and must be accepted as a basis for commercial offerings and enterprises."

SCHUTZ & Co., Hamburg, Germany, send to us their carefully prepared chart showing the fluctuations of Japanese menthol and peppermint oil from January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1914. This chart is of much interest to the trade in these commodities.

FOOTE & JENKS, manufacturing chemists, Jackson, Mich., have issued a reprint of the paper prepared by Mr. C. C. Jenks on the "Art of Flavoring and Seasoning Food Products," which was read at the convention of the Michigan Association of Master Bakers, held last month in Jackson.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 100 William street, New York, in its monthly announcement, calls attention to the advantage of using tinnol as an excellent sticker for pasting delicate labels without any resulting discoloration.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.—D. Van Nostrand & Co., of this city, announce the publication of the third volume of the English translation from the latest German edition of Lunge's "Technical Methods of Chemical Analysis," edited by Dr. C. A. Keane, of London. Also announced is the second edition of Rogers & Aubert's "Industrial Chemistry," by forty eminent specialists. These works can be obtained through our book department.

PROGRESSIVE PERFUMERY, February, 1915, published by Van Dyk & Co., New York, S. Isermann, editor. This month's issue of this bright little house organ contains The Editor's Message, an article entitled "The Difficulty of Producing The Primary Alcohol Citronelol in a Pure State," and the first installment of an article entitled "The Metals and Their Importance in the Manufacture of Organic Compounds."

The January price list of this firm is also at hand. The prices quoted include not only specialties, but many staple synthetic raw materials.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Physicians' & Dentists' Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$250,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by C. F. Blair, S. J. Metro and A. J. Cooke.

American Wood Oil Co., dealing in wood, lumber, animal, vegetable and mineral oils, capitalized at \$100,000, has been chartered in Delaware by P. Schmohl, W. Yuille and H. M. Hood, of Mobile, Ala.

Zucca Olive Oil Co., to deal in oils and fruits, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in New York by M. E. McManus and M. J. and E. Zucca, of 294 Franklin street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Carpene Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, \$20,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by O. E. Ettinger, F. Jija and L. J. Efferth.

Soapitor Co., Oswego, N. Y., to manufacture soap, dispensing devices, toilet articles and chemical compounds, capitalized at \$450,000, has been incorporated by R. N. Kenyon, A. Baer and Alfred Baer, of 352 West 13th street, New York City.

Emil Schult Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture toilet articles, cosmetics, etc., capitalized at \$40,000, has been incorporated by Minnie Sartoriss, Manhattan, and Minna M. and Emil Schult, 324 Freeman avenue, Long Island City, Queens Borough, New York City.

Earthquake Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx Borough, New York City, to manufacture shampoo dandruff remover, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by John T. McNicol, William G. McNicol and John P. Stemmen.

G. H. Mills & Sons Oil Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to deal in soap, greases and oil, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. C., G. H. and E. C. Mills.

American Barbers' Syndicate, to manufacture and sell barbers' supplies, \$1,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by D. A. Sanderlin, W. A. Schland, Allentown, Pa., and A. C. LaBarre, Easton, Pa.

Bradlee-Wood Co., soaps, cleaning fluids and disinfectants, capital not stated, has been incorporated in New York by William Sharp, Henry P. Wood and J. Lawrence Bradlee, of 208 West 108th street, Manhattan.

White Swan Mfg. Co., toilet articles, bath and dressing room fittings, etc., \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by A. H. Jackson, J. Immelman and C. K. Morrison, 2 Rector street, New York.

Maxim Trading Co., Inc., Room 1224, 17 Battery place, New York City, capitalized at \$20,000, has been incorporated with B. F. French as president and secretary and M. S. Kaliski as vice-president and treasurer.

Stokes Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky., to make cosmetics and perfumery, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Joseph H. Becker, Thomas L. Eastin and John P. Davis.

New Kensington Soap Co., capital stock \$10,000, has been incorporated in Pennsylvania by D. S. Willyard, S. B. Abbot, J. A. Wareham, C. E. Swank, R. B. Campbell and H. A. Kanauf, of New Kensington; L. C. Lockerman, Cheswick, and S. H. Griffith, Springdale.

Prospect Laboratory, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture medicinal preparations and druggists' supplies, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. J. Lyons, J. M. Thompson and S. Friedlander, 515 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

Rex Dental Co., Buffalo, N. Y., specialties, \$5,000 capital

stock, has been incorporated by F. A. Miceli, J. P. and J. R. Panzica, 276 Front avenue, Buffalo.

Majestic Dental Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Pat H. O'Brien, Charles C. Thomasson and Clinton F. Baker.

McLeod, von Lengerke & Co., Newark, N. J., to manufacture mustard oils, capitalized at \$50,000, has been incorporated by John V. McLeod, Reuben von Lengerke, of Newark and Peter Degenhardt, of Jersey City.

Daybrooks Perfume Co., Detroit, Mich., \$1,000 stock, has been incorporated by James E. Davis, Alanson S. Brooks, Maurice O. Williams, John W. Smart and Robert S. Forbes, all of Detroit.

Myers Remedy Co., Philippi, W. Va., \$25,000 capital stock, has been organized to manufacture medicines, flavoring extracts, etc. J. W. Myers is manager.

Sanzone Co., to manufacture perfumery and deodorants, \$2,700 stock, has been incorporated by John M. Carrigan, D. H. Mullin, E. B. Moore, Gloucester City, N. J.

## IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

ANTHION, JEAN ANTOINE, manufacturer of olive oil, Grasse, France, February, 1910.

FELS, JOSEPH, soap manufacturer and single tax advocate, Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1914.

HARRIS, FRANK E., founder of the Harris Extract Co., Binghamton, N. Y., February, 1912.

HESS, CHARLES D., Hess Co., perfumers, Rochester, N. Y., February, 1908.

KIRKMAN, ALEXANDER S., Kirkman & Son, soap manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y., February, 1912.

McMAHON, JAMES B., vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, Ill., February, 1910.

MARSHALL, HERMAN AUGUSTIN, soap manufacturer, Clinton, Mass., February, 1910.

PRINGLE, DAVID, of Maxim, Pringle & Brush, soaps and perfumery, New York, February, 1914.

PYLE, JAMES, founder of the Pyle Pearline Co., Shady-side-on-Hudson, N. Y., February, 1912.

ROYCE, MRS. HENRIETTA L., wife of Abner Royce, founder of Abner Royce & Co., Cleveland, O., February, 1910.

SIDDALL, FRANK, soap publicist, Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1907.

STALLMAN, JOHN HENRY, president of the Stallman-Fulton Co., brokers, New York, February, 1908.

STEARNS, FREDERICK, of Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, Mich., February, 1907.

WATKINS, MRS. P. M., wife of head of Watkins Extract Co., San Francisco, February, 1914.

## Obituary Note.

Otis S. Favor, pioneer soap manufacturer of Chicago, died Sunday, January 31. Funeral services were held at 2:30 at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Stafford T. Mitchell of 4600 North Paulina street. Mr. Favor was born in Boston, Mass., in 1838. He went to Chicago sixty-three years ago and started a soap industry forty-five years ago in a small factory. The present plant of Otis S. Favor & Son, of which Mr. Favor was president, is located at 338 River street. Mr. Favor is survived by his widow and four children.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

(Continued from page 327.)

3. When an extract contains a small percentage of a compounded substance the formula of which it is impossible to obtain, a statement of the percentage of the ingredients of the compound is not necessary; a statement of the percentage of the compounded substance present (together with a statement of the percentage of the other ingredients) being all that is required.

No. 12.—SWEET OIL.—From time to time this department has received inquiries asking whether or not it is permissible under the Ohio law to label cottonseed oil as "sweet oil." Investigations have shown that some samples marked "sweet oil" consist of cottonseed oil or a mixture of olive oil and that the only oil to which the term "sweet oil" may be correctly applied is olive oil.

It is held, therefore, that any other oil other than olive oil is misbranded when sold under the name "sweet oil." It is not correct, for example, to label cottonseed oil as "sweet oil" and then elsewhere on the label to describe correctly the true character of the oil, but such a preparation must be labeled "compound" or "mixture" and the formula printed in terms of 100 per cent., giving each ingredient, all in proper sized type.

No. 16.—STATEMENT OF NET WEIGHT ON CONTAINERS.—This ruling relates to that section of the Ohio law requiring the statement of net weight on all packages containing food products which are sold by weight. The section referred to is number 13,128 of the General Code, which reads as follows:

"Whoever puts up or packs goods or articles sold by weight, into a case or package, and fails to mark thereon the gross, tare and net weights thereof, in pounds and fractions thereof, or, with intent to defraud, transfers a brand, mark or stamp placed upon a case or package by a manufacturer, to another case or package, or, with like intent, repacks a case or package so marked, branded or stamped with goods or articles of a quality inferior to those of such manufacturer, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

No. 18.—COMPOUNDS IN DRUG PRODUCTS.—The attention of this department has been called to the practice of many manufacturers, both in and out of the state, of placing on the market many of the common drug products such as Bay Rum, Spirits of Camphor, Tincture of Arnica, Spirits of Peppermint, Tincture of Ginger, etc., in a diluted form and calling them compounds. These so-called compounds are usually made by the addition of water to the regular official product.

This department and pharmaceutical authorities in general recognize a compound as a combination of two or more medicinal substances. Water, unless it is a medicinal water, with recognized therapeutical properties, is considered as a solvent or a vehicle, and as such cannot enter into a drug product as an essential ingredient of the compound or as a basis for naming the product as a compound, therefore, the practice of adding water to the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary preparations and calling them compounds, will be considered by this department as misbranding and the product as adulterated under the Ohio drug laws.

## South Dakota.

Guy C. Frary, M. S., Food and Drug Commissioner, sends us a copy of the department's fourteenth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1914, which he recently transmitted to Governor Byrne. He recommends the passage of a law to provide adequate standards for weights and measures and reports upon activities which require 350 pages to record them. Among the items in the summary of analysis are the following: Vanilla extract, 17, of which 6 were rejected; lemon extract, 6, of which 2 were deficient; miscellaneous extracts, 4, of which 2 failed to pass; flavors, 15, of which one was deficient; olive oil, 2, both passed.

## Tennessee.

Commissioner Lucius C. Brown, reporting for the quarter ending September 30, tells of 169 analyses. Of these the following are of interest to our readers: Vanilla extract,

20 samples, .18 legal, 2 illegal; lemon extract, 6 samples, all legal; miscellaneous extracts, 4 samples, all illegal; soft drinks, 60 samples, of which 22 were illegal.

## Wisconsin.

Pure food administrative circles are deeply interested in the information coming from Wisconsin that Geo. J. Weigle, of Milwaukee, has been appointed by Governor Philipp to succeed J. Q. Emery as Dairy and Food Commissioner of that State. Commissioner Emery has played an important part in the shaping of national and State food law administration. He has held the office 12 years. Mr. Weigle is a prominent druggist.

## Dominion of Canada.

We have received the following bulletins from A. McGill, chief analyst of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, at Ottawa: No. 290, coffee and its substitutes; No. 294, olive oil; No. 295, lime juice; No. 298, milk; No. 291, fertilizers; No. 299, macaroni, vermicelli and spaghetti.

## TREASURY DECISIONS.

## Mirbane Oil Duty Advanced.

25,436.—Mirbane Oil.—From John W. Leitch & Co., Huddersfield. McClelland, G. A.: Mirbane oil, entered at 5½¢, advanced to 5¼¢d. per pound, packing included. Less transportation charges c. i. f. New York, B/L, consul fee, one month's interest.

## Appraisers Advance Cumarine Duty.

25,445.—Cumarine.—From Max Hondorf, Magdeburg. Board 3.—Entered at 23.30, advanced to 24.975 marks per kilo. Entered value is less 1 per cent., packed. Appraised value is net, packed.

## Drawback on Flavoring Extracts.

Treasury Decision 35,051 allows a drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol. T. D. 34,855 of October 26, 1914, is revoked.

## Production and Importation of Olives.

The California olive production for 1914 is placed at 27,500 tons; gross value, \$2,750,000. The State has 11,000 acres in bearing olive trees and 10,000 non-bearing. The prospects are that 10,000 acres will be planted in 1915, and that one-fifth of the non-bearing acreage will come into bearing. It is expected that there will be a yield of 30,000 tons in 1915. California is the only State which grows olives commercially.

The United States, during the fiscal year 1913 imported 3,946,076 gallons of lives, valued at \$1,896,982; 5,221,001 gallons of edible olive oil, valued at \$6,739,172; 619,356 gallons of olive oil for industries, valued at \$407,074; 13,487,314 pounds of olive oil foots, valued at \$858,081, and \$342 worth of ground olive nuts.

## Camphor from Shrubs in the Philippines.

The Bureau of Science of the Philippine government is making a study of the plant known as *Blumea balsamifera*, known by the natives in the Philippines as "sambon" or "gabuen," and which produces camphor. The shrub is one of the most common weeds in the Philippines.

## Potash From Canadian Feldspar.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson reports that owners of feldspar properties in the Kingston district of Ontario province are experimenting in the extraction of potash from ground spar.

## North Winds Are Invigorating.

Mix more outdoor life into your regimen and you will live longer, work harder and achieve a greater success, and you will have a better time as you go along.—*Confectioners' Journal*.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

 46865	 74397	 70631	<b>BARRY</b> 70708	<b>PIONEER</b> 71693	 72401
 46866	<b>LOVELIA</b> 76954	 76954	 77160	<b>BESTOL</b> 78177	 81843
 46866	 81219	<b>HONEYMOON</b> 81352	<b>PERHYDRIT</b> 79718	 81109	 82685
 1,126,787	 82070	<b>PYRO</b> 81655	 81535	<b>WANA-RANCEE</b> 82463	
		<b>DAB</b> 82408	 82430	 82638	
		<b>Coconobolo</b> 82529	<b>Lusterwool</b> 82635		
 1,125,590	 82764	<b>RUBYLIP</b> 82752	<b>"CLIMAX"</b> 82739	 82794	 82941
		 82946	 82971	<b>"CRITERION"</b> 82738	
<b>NONPAREIL</b> KUTLERMANN Crown of Honor 83174	<b>BAYOL</b> 83084	<b>Mirafior</b> 83132		 83242	<b>LAVORIS</b> 83278
 83813	<b>L de U</b> 83297	<b>LOTUS LILY</b> 83473	 83232	<b>CLIMAX</b> 8343	 83310
		 83629			
	<b>EPATANT</b> 83422	 83783	<b>BENHARI</b> 83873	<b>Amo-lox</b> 83891	

## NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.  
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

## DESIGNS PATENTED.

46,865.—TALCUM-B: X.—Edmund Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed March 23, 1914. Serial No. 826,825. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a talcum box, as shown and described.

46,866.—Box.—Edmund Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor



to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed September 16, 1914. Serial No. 862,116. Term of patent 7 years. The ornamental design for a box, as shown.

## PATENTS GRANTED.

1,125,259.—PROCESS OF HARDENING OILS.—Kristian Birke-land and Olaf Devik, Christiania, Norway. Filed April 10, 1913. Serial No. 760,227. (Cl. 87—12.)

The process of hardening oils which comprises mixing the oil with a catalyzer, forming an unconfined jet of the mixture and causing the jet to pass first through an atmosphere of hydrogen and then onto a body of oil whereby hydrogen will be carried down into said body of oil and be absorbed as it rises through the latter.

1,125,590.—SEPARATOR FOR SPLITTING ESSENTIAL OILS.—Frank Nunez, Newark, N. J. Filed January 14, 1914. Serial No. 812,040. (Cl. 167—4.)

In a device for infusing liquids with essential oils, a pair of concentric receptacles, the inner receptacle having its bottom projecting below the bottom of the outer receptacle; an annular member in the outer receptacle dividing the same into two parts; means associated with the inner receptacle and the annular member for causing the liquid flowing from the inner receptacle to the outer to descend to the bottom of said parts of the outer receptacle before the said liquid can rise to the top thereof; and means associated with the inner receptacle forming a fluid inlet at the bottom thereof substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

1,126,787.—APPARATUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAP.—Peter Krebitz, Munich, Germany, assignor to Krebitz Process Company of America, Aurora, Ill., a Corporation of Illinois. Filed November 14, 1913. Serial No. 801,028. (Cl. 87—16.)

1. In an apparatus for the manufacture of soap and the like, a mixing tank, a reaction tank, a stirrer in the former, means for excavating the solid material from the latter, and a pipe connection by which the liquid may be drawn from the stirrer tank to the reaction tank.

2. In an apparatus for making soap, a stirrer tank, a reaction tank and a grinding mill, a pipe connecting the stirrer tank and the reaction tank, and means for excavating the solid material from the reaction tank and transferring it to the mill.

3. In an apparatus of the class described, an extraction tower, a soap kettle, a conveyer adapted to discharge at will into either the extraction tower or the soap kettle, and means for depositing granulated material in said conveyer.

4. In an apparatus of the class described, an extraction tank, a soap kettle, a conveyer extending across said extraction tank and to said soap kettle, and a trap in the conveyer by which material deposited therein may be discharged into the extraction tower when desired.

5. In an apparatus of the class described, an extraction tower, a soap kettle, a conveyer extending over the extraction tower and communicating with the soap kettle, a trap in said conveyer adapted to discharge material therefrom into the extraction tower, an elevator adapted to discharge material into said conveyer, and a chute adapted to discharge material taken from said tower into the boot of the elevator.

1,127,545.—FLAVORING OIL.—NATHAN SULZBERGER. New York, N. Y. Filed August 31, 1911. Serial No. 647,012. (Cl. 99—13.)

1. A combination of cotton seed oil with peanut oil representing a practically tasteless and odorless mixture.

2. Process for improving the flavor of cottonseed oil, consisting in mixing with the same small amounts of peanut oil.

3. Process for improving the flavor and taste of cottonseed oil consisting in mixing with the same about 3 per cent. peanut oil.

4. Process for improving the flavor of edible fats and oils consisting in mixing with the same such quantities of edible products of an oily and fatty nature and of vegetable origin which by themselves have a characteristic odor and taste as will improve and neutralize the flavor of the original fat and oil.

5. Process for improving the odor and taste of edible fats and oils consisting in adding to an edible fat or oil such quantities of an edible vegetable fat or oil possessing a characteristic odor and taste, as will render the original fat or oil more neutral in odor and taste, not imparting to the same the characteristic odor and taste of the added vegetable fat or oil.

"FORMOLOX," for a dentifrice. By T. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames street, London, E. C. 364,504.

"RA-BA-SA, RADIUM BATH-SALT," on device of girl in bath. ("Radium" disclaimed; for medicated salts and for toilet-salts. By Radium Salt Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon avenue, E. C. 363,814/5. (Associated.)

"HYDROPHOR," for brushes. By J. C. Hart, Finsbury Court, E. C. 364,426.

Label device of medals, with signature "W. J. BUSH & Co.," for goods. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, N. E. 364,022. (Associated.)

"CRUET," with picture of same; for goods (47), and for perfumery, etc. By Tyson & Co., Ltd., 6 Blackstock street, Liverpool. 364,184/5.

"REGEDENT," for teeth-preparations. By Regesan, Ltd., 7a Laurence Pountney Hill, E. C. (To be associated. Sect. 24.) 363,463.

"MYRTOLENE," for a teeth-preparation. By H. Hoffman, 19-21 Hatton Garden, E. C. 364,465.

"TARENE S. & Co.," on circular label device; for soap. By Van Oppen, Ross & Ind., Ltd., 38 Basinghall street, E. C. 364,521.

"DENTASEPTINE," for teeth-preparations. By Foreign Chemists, Ltd., 49 Haymarket, S. W. 364,941.

"EDBRO," for shaving and toilet brushes. By Edwards Bros., 63 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 364,244.

"GOLDEN STILL BRAND," for a perfume. By J. Gros-smith & Son, 29 Newgate street, E. C. 364,063.

"NILDE," for face-powder, etc. By C. Davis, 24 Rue Chauchat, Paris. 364,592.

"FASCINATION," for perfumery, etc. By Tokalon, Ltd., 212-214 Great Portland street, W. 364,732.

"PORQUIL," for brushes. By D. Hayward, Ltd., Harrison street, Bloxwich. 364,432

## LABELS REGISTERED.

18,213.—Title: "L DE V." (For Cologne.) Frances Benjamin Lackland, Ridgewood, N. J. Filed June 9, 1914.

18,216.—Title: "Pan-In." (For Skin-Cream.) Humbert Pantini, New York, N. Y. Filed December 10, 1914.

18,245.—Title: "The Watson Magic Hair Restorer." (For a Hair-Tonic.) William Watson, Evansville, Ind. Filed November 27, 1914.

## TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

101,895.—Certain Named Foods.—Allen & Lewis, Portland, Ore.

Filed October 17, 1913. Serial No. 73,436. Published November 3, 1914.

101,909.—Hair-Restorer.—Gustave Brunet, New York, N. Y.

Filed October 1, 1914. Serial No. 81,591. Published November 17, 1914.

101,911.—Flavoring Extracts for Food.—W. J. Bush & Co., Incorporated, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 27, 1914. Serial No. 80,086. Published November 3, 1914.

101,917.—Hair-Salves and Hair-Tonics.—Mattie Clisby, Birmingham, Ala.

Filed October 21, 1913. Serial No. 73,529. Published November 17, 1914.

101,945.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed October 6, 1914. Serial No. 81,686. Published November 17, 1914.

101,946.—Soap, Solid and Liquid.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed October 6, 1914. Serial No. 81,687. Published November 10, 1914.

101,948.—Soap.—Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co., Sherman, Tex.

Filed August 11, 1914. Serial No. 80,459. Published November 10, 1914.

101,977.—Deodorizer and Antiseptic.—Republic Chemical Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed October 9, 1914. Serial No. 81,773. Published November 10, 1914.

101,982.—Certain Named Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations. Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.

Filed January 21, 1914. Serial No. 75,344. Published November 17, 1914.

102,004.—Hair-Tonic.—Louise M. Yenny, New York, N. Y.

Filed October 19, 1914. Serial No. 82,007. Published November 17, 1914.

102,054.—Solids, Liquids, or Pastes for Washing and Cleaning Purposes.—Chemische Fabrik Stockhausen & Cie., Krefeld, Germany.

Filed September 13, 1913. Serial No. 72,834. Published November 10, 1914.

102,067.—Hair-Tonic, Depilatories, Cold-Cream and Face-Powders.—Derma Viva Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed July 15, 1914. Serial No. 79,801. Published October 27, 1914.

102,072.—Certain Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Use.—Cornelius W. Dore, San Jose, Cal.

Filed April 27, 1914. Serial No. 77,774. Published November 10, 1914.

102,094.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes. J. L. Grossmith, London, Eng.

Filed August 15, 1914. Serial No. 80,585. Published November 3, 1914.

102,118.—Certain Named Chemicals, Medicines and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Kirk Geary & Co., Sacramento, Cal.

Filed September 11, 1914. Serial No. 81,193. Published November 17, 1914.

102,123.—Soap.—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Filed August 26, 1913. Serial No. 72,529. Published November 3, 1914.

102,139.—Soaps.—George Montz, Louisville, Ky.

Filed January 9, 1914. Serial No. 75,062. Published September 8, 1914.

102,140.—Soap.—The Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, Col.

Filed September 28, 1914. Serial No. 81,522. Published November 10, 1914.

102,195.—Hair-Curling Fluid.—J. E. Snyder, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Filed July 7, 1914. Serial No. 79,614. Published November 10, 1914.

102,256.—Cough-Syrup and Hair-Tonic.—George W. Collins, Coffeyville, Kan.

Filed July 17, 1914. Serial No. 79,866. Published November 3, 1914.

102,293.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Irving McEwen, Omaha, Neb.

Filed September 23, 1914. Serial No. 81,429. Published November 17, 1914.

102,294.—Soap.—J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Filed June 15, 1914. Serial No. 79,116. Published November 3, 1914.

102,326.—Soaps.—Caswell Barrie, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 23, 1913. Serial No. 70,003. Published July 1, 1913.

102,412.—Soap (Solid and Liquid).—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,473. Published November 24, 1914.

102,419.—Certain Named Foods.—Klauber. Wangenheim Co., San Diego, Cal.

Filed September 11, 1913. Serial No. 72,785. Published November 24, 1914.

102,433.—Automobile-Soaps and Metal-Polishes.—National Oil & Supply Co., Newark, N. J.

Filed July 13, 1914. Serial No. 79,762. Published December 1, 1914.

102,441.—Dentifrices.—The Red Raven Corporation, Pittsburgh and Red Raven, Pa.

Filed November 3, 1914. Serial No. 82,382. Published December 1, 1914.

102,474.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Northam Warren, New York, N. Y.

Filed November 1, 1913. Serial No. 73,737. Published December 1, 1914.

102,518.—Soap.—Jacob Gordon, Elizabeth, N. J.

Filed October 24, 1914. Serial No. 82,135. Published December 1, 1914.

102,541.—Olive-Oil.—D. Rocca & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 8, 1914. Serial No. 79,645. Published November 24, 1914.

102,542.—Toilet Cream.—W. G. Rogers, Madison, Ind.

Filed October 2, 1914. Serial No. 81,615. Published November 24, 1914.

102,550.—Cleansing-Cream for the Skin.—Toilette Products Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed October 14, 1914. Serial No. 81,882. Published December 1, 1914.

#### TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

67,245.—Moritz Löw Fabrik Ätherischer Öle, Essenzen und Farben, Hussowitz, near Brünn, Austria-Hungary. (Filed December 5, 1912. Published January 19, 1915. Claims use since September 12, 1912.)—Essential oils, oil distillates, etc.

70,631.—Radium Washing Compound Products Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 24, 1913. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since May 15, 1913.)—Washing powder.

70,708.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 28, 1913. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since as early as the year 1828.)—Preparations for dressing, improving and dyeing hair, dentifrice, facial cream, toilet waters, etc.

71,693.—J. E. Soper Co., Boston, Mass. (Filed July 14, 1913. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since April, 1911.)—Cotton-seed meal comprising a comminuted by-product of cotton-seed from the manufacture of cotton-seed oil.

72,401.—McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed August 18, 1913. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since 1890.)—Oil lemon, food colors, talcum powder, borated talcum powders, tooth powder, etc.

74,397.—Waukesha Health Products Co., Waukesha, Wis. (Filed December 5, 1913. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since August 15, 1913. Comprising the word "Hepeco.")—Olive oil, etc.

76,954.—Aktiebolaget Grumme & Son, Stockholm, Sweden. (Filed March 26, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since 1895. The words "Tooth Cream" shown in the drawing being hereby disclaimed.)—Mouth wash, tooth paste, tooth powder, tooth cream.

77,160.—The Reliable Hair Store, Inc., Norfolk, Va. (Filed April 2, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since June, 1912. I hereby disclaim the right to the exclusive use of the words "Dr. Winslows.")—Hair pomade or dressing for the hair.

78,177.—Harry B. Shuman, Boston, Mass. (Filed May 9, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since October, 1903.)—A mouth wash and tooth powder.

79,718.—E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany. (Filed July 10, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since February, 1913.)—Hydrogen peroxid in solid form and rendered stable, prepared for pharmaceutical use.

81,109.—Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed September 8, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since July, 1911.)—A compound composed of cotton-seed oil and oleo-stearine.

81,219.—Stephen Fargo, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed September 12, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since September 5, 1914. The said trade mark consists of the word "Lovelia" and the representation of two lily-flowers, with a mound between them, the flowers being tied together with a ribbon and placed in the inside of a crown, no claim being made to the exclusive use of the words "Fargo" and "Eternal Beauty.")—A toilet cream.

- 81,352.—Jacob Spooner, New York, N. Y. (Filed September 19, 1914. Published January 19, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1914.)—Talcum powder.
- 83,535.—George E. Simmons, Seattle, Wash. (Filed September 28, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since September 16, 1914.)—A compound for cleaning and polishing metal surfaces.
- 81,655.—West Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed October 3, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since October, 1900. The word "Pyro.")—Disinfectants and insecticides.
- 81,843.—C. F. Bonsor & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed October 13, 1914. Published January 19, 1915. Claims use since 1906.)—Flavoring extracts for use in foods, etc.
- 82,070.—J. & E. Atkinson, Limited, London, England. (Filed October 22, 1914. Under ten-year proviso. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since August 26, 1874.)—Perfumed soaps for washing and shaving.
- 82,408.—D. A. B. Soap Co., Newton, Mass. (Filed November 4, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since September 28, 1914.)—Soap.
- 82,430.—Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed November 5, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since September, 1912.)—White laundry soap.
- 82,463.—John Lipscomb Grossmith, London, England. (Filed November 7, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since September 30, 1913.)—Perfumed soap.
- 82,529.—Louis C. Wedgefuth, Yonkers, N. Y. (Filed November 11, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since September 1, 1904.)—A preparation of liquid and hard soap.
- 82,635.—Harry S. Williams, Springfield, Ohio. (Filed November 16, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since October 17, 1914.)—An article for cleansing, polishing and scouring.
- 82,638.—Antonino Battaglia, Glendale, N. Y. (Filed November 17, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since September 1, 1914. No claim being made for the word "Root" and the representation of roots. The portrait shown on the drawing is an imaginary free-hand drawing.)—A dandruff remedy.
- 82,685.—Keep-NU Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed November 19, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since July 1, 1914.)—Brass and metal polish, soap, etc.
- 82,738.—H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed November 21, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since October 6, 1914.)—Flavoring extracts for foods.
- 82,752.—Riker & Hegeman Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed November 21, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since about February, 1911.)—Lip salves and rouges.
- 82,764.—Arthur J. H. Ries, Alden, Iowa. (Filed November 21, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since March 10, 1914. The words "Foot Relief" are hereby disclaimed.)—A foot powder.
- 82,794.—Lena Rivears, Portland, Ore. (Filed November 23, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since October 1, 1914. No claim being made to the words "Gold Medal.")—Cold cream and skin-cleanser.
- 82,941.—N. Y. International Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed November 27, 1914. Published January 19, 1915. Claims use since the 16th day of November, 1914.)—Hair tonics and toilet creams.
- 82,946.—Albert Pick & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed November 28, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since October 5, 1914.)—Metal polish.
- 82,971.—Fred E. Barr, Chicago, Ill. (Filed November 30, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since on or about August 25, 1908.)—Flavoring extracts, namely, vanillin, natural lemon, orange, almond, rose, peppermint, wintergreen, sage, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, allspice, onion, celery, spearmint, mixed spice, anise, parsley, and imitation strawberry, raspberry, pineapple, pistachio, banana, maple, nectar, peach and cherry.
- 83,084.—Bayway Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J. (Filed December 5, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since September 19, 1913.)—A disinfectant.
- 83,132.—The Remmers Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed December 7, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since November 24, 1914.)—Toilet soaps.
- 83,174.—John N. Kohlerman, Baltimore, Md. (Filed December 9, 1914. Under ten-year proviso. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since February 1, 1880.)—Restoring color to human hair.
- 83,232.—Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Ind. (Filed December 11, 1914. Published February 2, 1915. Claims use since on or about the 5th day of November, 1914.)—Liquid paraffin.
- 83,242.—Marie Earle, New York, N. Y. (Filed December 21, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since January, 1909.)—Toilet, cream, toilet water, hair lotion, hair tonic, dentifrice, etc.
- 83,278.—Lavoris Chem. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. (Filed December 14, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since about October 1, 1912.)—Dentifrice and tooth cleaning compound.
- 83,297.—Frances Benjamin Lackland, New York, N. Y. (Filed December 15, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since June 1, 1914.)—Cologne.
- 83,310.—H. L. Tilly, Memphis, Tenn. (Filed December 15, 1914. Published January 26, 1915. Claims use since October 3, 1914.)—Hair tonic.
- 83,422.—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed December 19, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since December 1, 1914. Comprising the word "Epatant.")—Soaps.
- 83,463.—Meyers and Theiner, Detroit, Mich. (Filed December 22, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since March, 1908.)—Hair tonics.
- 83,473.—J. Bailey Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed December 23, 1914. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since December 21, 1914.)—A greaseless massage face cream.
- 83,629.—Mary Hickey, Oelwein, Iowa. (Filed January 2, 1915. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since about June, 1914.)—Hair tonic.
- 83,783.—Steenol Laboratories, New York, N. Y. (Filed January 11, 1915. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since November 1, 1914.)—A liquid anti-septic.
- 83,813.—Stephen Fargo, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed January 13, 1915. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since June 1, 1914. The picture shown being fanciful.)—A hair invigorator and remedy for diseases of the scalp, dandruff and falling hair.
- 83,873.—Benjamin H. Harris, New York, N. Y. (Filed January 15, 1915. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1915.)—Hair restorer and tonic.
- 83,891.—The Am-O-Lox Co., Youngstown, Ohio. (Filed January 16, 1915. Published February 9, 1915. Claims use since the 1st day of March, 1914.)—Remedy for skin and scalp diseases.

## TRADE MARKS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Trade-Marks Journal.)

- "GLYDO," for perfumery, etc. By Helen McGregor, 3 John street, Portobello, N. B. 362,998.
- "DEODOROL," for an essential oil compound. By L. H. M. Thomas, Albion House, New Oxford street, W. C. 361,589.
- "PEPINOL," for toilet preparations. By A. Edments, 1A Beech street, Redcross street, E. C. 361,781.
- "PHAON," for all goods. By Barnett's Perfumery, Ltd., 126-128 Bristol street, Birmingham. 362,856.
- "ELISSA," for cosmetics. By Lydia E. Forrest, 14 Lora road, Brixton, S. W. 363,060.
- "TAROMA," for disinfectant soap. By Anna F. Thompson, 22 Billiter buildings, E. C. 363,532.
- "CAMERA," with picture of same, for goods and for perfumery, etc. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 363,112/113/224.
- "BULL DOG BRAND," with picture of same, for eau de Cologne. By May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-11 Clerkenwell road, E. C. 363,397.
- "ORANTA," for perfumery, etc. By Zenobia, Ltd., Woodgate, Loughborough, Leicestershire. 363,429.



## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### ARGENTINA.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Consul-General Keena, at Buenos Aires, reports that the importations into that country of olive oil are decreasing, while cottonseed oil is gaining at a greater ratio. The latter oil is used for mixing with olive oil to an increasing extent. Cottonseed oil is used scarcely at all in the manufacture of soap, animal fats being mostly employed.

**OIL FROM GRAPE SEED.**—Consul William Dawson, Jr., at Rosario, reports that a Rosario soap and chemical manufacturer has recently been experimenting with the manufacture of oil from grape seed. This manufacturer states that he has obtained from the Province of Mendoza an exclusive concession for 10 years for the exploitation of the industry. It is hoped to open a plant in 1915 with a capacity of 550,000 to 650,000 pounds of oil a year. It is estimated that a thoroughly refined article suitable for table use can be put on the market at a cost of about 5.8 cents a pound, and a somewhat inferior grade, adapted to the manufacture of soap, would cost about 3.9 cents a pound.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—A telegram from the American consul at Trieste, dated January 24, states that by a ministerial decree published that day the duty on cottonseed oil was reduced to \$1.38 per 100 pounds. By special permit cottonseed oil for industrial purposes may be imported under governmental supervision at \$1.11 per 100 pounds.

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

**NUT OIL.**—Commercial Agent Garrard Harris, Belize, says: A promising field for American inventive genius, capital, and ability for organization exists in British Honduras and the adjacent territory, in making use of the nuts of the cohune palm, of which there is an immense and apparently inexhaustible supply. In certain districts the cohune palm constitutes 20 to 30 per cent. of the vegetation. A concern operating in a small way at Stann Creek is extracting the kernels from the nuts and shipping them to England, where they are recooked and pressed and the oil extracted from them. According to an analysis of cohune nuts made by the British Imperial Institute, cohune kernels yield about the same percentage of fat as copra, and more than ordinary palm kernels.

### ECUADOR.

**SOAP.**—Consul General Frederic W. Goding, Guayaquil, reports: American soap, in quantities, has been introduced into this market. One local importer, believing there would be a shortage in soap owing to the war, ordered a large shipment from the United States, and this arrived about January 1. Notices of its purchase appeared in the press and created a great demand even before it was received. Almost immediately afterwards practically the whole shipment was sold to the retail dealers, who are enjoying a brisk trade in the soap. It is of good quality, and is becoming very popular.

### ENGLAND.

**PERFUMER FINED.**—At the London Sessions on January 7, Gregory Melik, perfume manufacturer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division for attempting to obtain \$25 by false pretences from Wilhelmina V. A. Zapp, a Russian dancer, by stealing her passports and then offering to obtain them for her for \$25.

**BRUSH MATERIALS.**—Consul Albert Halstead, Birmingham, says: The cost of bristles for brush making has by reason of the war increased about 35 per cent., and the

(Continued on page 342.)

### THE MARKET.

Despite a further downward revision of prices in many departments of the supply market, the buying movement has slackened within the month, as many manufacturers have decided to wait for still lower levels which they believe will be reached later in the year. Although it is impossible to forecast accurately the course of prices under such circumstances as those created by the European war, it now appears unlikely that materially lower figures will be named in most lines, as supplies of old crop goods have been greatly reduced while the outlook for large harvests abroad is darkened by a continuance of warfare. A renewal of purchasing operations on a large scale may easily inspire a sharp uplift of prices in many directions.

Advances of considerable size have been recorded in peppermint oil, menthol, thymol, coumarin, "sweet birch" wintergreen oil, methyl salicylate, thyme oil and artificial almond oil, but declines have far outnumbered uplifts and have included noteworthy reductions in prices asked for tonka and vanilla beans, the Messina essences and citronella.

Among the Messina essences, the downward tendency has been most marked in bergamot oil, which has been offered steadily off, in the absence of all except a light inquiry. West Indian sweet orange oil is still being offered here at figures 10 cents below those asked for Italian brands, which manifest unabated weakness.

Peppermint oil has recently been advanced on the action of numerous growers and distillers in the West who have recently begun to withhold the greater part of their comparatively large 1914 carry-over. In view of the mild winter conditions in the producing regions and the generally satisfactory condition of the plants' roots, however, a sizable yield of this oil is looked for this summer, and it therefore appears unlikely that present prices will be maintained.

Citronella oil has sold off heavily under a seasonable slackening of the demand; but "sweet birch" wintergreen oil has been marked up considerably with a recent depletion of stocks and synthetic wintergreen oil, or methyl salicylate, has been advanced to abnormally high figures on a growing scarcity of pure carbolic acid. Thyme oil and artificial almond oil have likewise advanced as spot stocks have become reduced. Lower prices have been made, however, for cajeput, erigeron, Bourbon geranium, lime oil, neroli, petit grain, saffrol, savin, wormseed and wormwood oils.

Menthol has been marked up materially as spot stocks have been greatly lowered and ocean freight rates from Japan to the United States, via the Suez and Panama Canals, have been raised 25 per cent., causing a commensurate advance in prices named in offers for nearby and forward shipments.

### Beans.

Mexican, Bourbon, South American and Tahiti beans have been marked down heavily as the local market has been flooded with recured and other off quality Mexican beans and more attractive offers of new crop Bourbon have been made by operators in France.

Pressure of the off-quality Mexican beans has brought about a drop of 75 cents in prices asked for all Mexican whole beans and a decline of 50 cents in quotations for cuts, although the outlook for the 1914-1915 crop suggests a great scarcity of whole beans and a superfluity of cuts, due to the unwillingness of the native growers to sell the new green beans to the curers and the lack of adequate curing facilities among these planters. Arrivals of new crop Bourbon beans at Marseilles have been more liberal of late and Paris operators have lowered their prices 5 to 15 francs per kilo, in the absence of a good consuming demand in Europe. New York operators have also cut their prices for Bourbons to levels about equal to those asked for Mexican cuts. Tahitis have also been marked down with a resumption of shipments and fair-sized arrivals on the Pacific Coast from Papeete.



# PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

## ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb..	\$4.50-5.00
" F. F. P. A.....	5.50-6.00
" Artificial.....	1.50
" Sweet True.....	.85-1.10
" Peach-Kernel.....	.35
Amber, Crude.....	.16
" Rectified.....	.30
Anise.....	1.60
" Lead free.....	1.65-1.70
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.75-2.90
Bay.....	2.50-2.75
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	4.00-4.25
Birch (Sweet).....	2.00
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50-5.00
Cade.....	.35
Cajeput.....	1.00-1.20
Camphor.....	.14-.18
Caraway Seed.....	1.70-2.00
Cardamon.....	32.00
Carvol.....	3.50
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical....	.85-.90
" Lead free.....	1.00-1.05
" Redistilled.....	1.40
Cedar, Leaf.....	.75
" Wood.....	.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	10.00
Citronella, Ceylon.....	.50
Citronella, Java.....	1.30-1.40
Cloves.....	1.25
Copaiba.....	1.00
Coriander.....	6.50-7.00
Croton.....	1.10
Cubeb.....	3.25
Erigeron.....	1.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%..	.60
Fennel, Sweet.....	2.50
Geranium, Africa.....	4.75-5.00
" Bourbon.....	3.50-4.00
" Turkish.....	3.00
Ginger.....	5.00
Gingergrass.....	2.00
Hemlock.....	.60
Juniper Berries, twice rect..	1.40
Kananga, Java.....	3.50
Lavender, English.....	21.00
" Fleurs.....	3.75-4.00
" (Spike).....	1.25-1.40
Lemon.....	1.25-1.40
Lemongrass.....	1.20
Limes, expressed.....	3.00
" distilled.....	1.25
Linaloe.....	3.00
Mace, distilled.....	1.00
Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50
" artificial.....	2.25-2.50

Mirbane, rect.....	.32
Neroli petale.....	45.00-55.00
" artificial.....	20.00
Nutmeg.....	1.00
Opoponax.....	7.00
Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" sweet.....	1.85-2.00
Origanum.....	.40-.60
Orris Root, concrete.. (oz.)..	6.00
" absolute.. (oz.)..	35.00-45.00
Patchouly.....	4.50-4.75
Pennyroyal.....	1.75
Peppermint.....	1.75
Petit Grain, South American..	3.50
" " French.....	6.00-7.00
Pimento.....	2.00
Rose..... (oz.)..	8.00-12.00
Rosemary, French.....	1.25
" Spanish.....	.75
Rue.....	4.50
Sandalwood, East India.....	5.50
" West India.....	1.60
Sassafras, artificial.....	.27
" natural.....	.65
Savin.....	2.00-2.50
Spearmint.....	2.00
Spruce.....	.55
Tansy.....	3.00
Thyme, red.....	1.20
" white.....	1.40
Vetivert, Bourbon.....	12.00
" Indian.....	35.00-40.00
Wintergreen, genuine.....	4.50
Wormwood.....	2.50
Ylang-Ylang.....	30.00-40.00

## AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate.....	1.25-1.75
Anethol.....	3.50-4.00
Anisic Aldehyde.....	3.00
Benzyl Acetate.....	1.50
" Benzoate.....	1.50
Cinnamic Acid.....	2.00
" Alcohol.....	6.50
" Aldehyde.....	2.00
Citral.....	3.50
Citronellol.....	16.00-18.00
Cumarin.....	3.75-4.00
Diphenylmethane.....	2.50
Diphenyl-oxide.....	2.50
Eucalyptol.....	1.00
Eugenol.....	2.50-3.00
Geraniol.....	5.00
Heliotropine.....	2.00-2.50
Iso-Eugenol.....	3.25-3.75

Linalool.....	6.00
Linalyl Acetate.....	7.50-8.00
Methyl Anthranilate.....	5.50-6.00
" Salicylate.....	1.40
Musk Ambrette.....	20.00
" Ketone.....	15.00
" Xylene.....	8.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol.....	12.00-15.00
Safrol.....	.40-.50
Terpineol.....	.60
Thymol.....	6.50
Vanillin..... (oz.)..	.40

## BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura....	\$1.70
" " Para.....	.90-1.00
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.00-5.00
" " Cut.....	3.00-3.50
" " Bourbon.....	3.00-4.00
" " Tahiti.....	2.00

## SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black..... (oz.)..	15.00-20.00
" gray.....	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated.....	.10
Civet, horns.....	2.00-2.50
Cologne Spirit..... (gal)	2.65-3.10
Menthol.....	3.20
Musk, Cab., pods..... (oz.)	10.00
" " grain.....	18.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	19.00
" " grains.....	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.25
" " powd. and gran....	.30
Talc, Italian..... (ton)	32.00-35.00
" French.....	25.00-30.00
" Domestic.....	15.00-25.00

## SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocoonut oil, Cochinchina, 14½@15c.;	
Ceylon, 11@11½c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 45½c.	
gal.; refined, 7½@8¼c.	
Grease, brown, 5@6c.; yellow, 5½@	
5¼c.; white, 6c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 85@90c.	
" " foots, prime, 7¼@8¼c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 11½@12c.; red,	
prime, 9½@10¼c.	
Peanut, 70@75c.	
Rosin, water white, \$6.15.	
Soya Bean oil, 6¼@6¾c.	
Tallow, city, 6c. (hhd.)	
Chemicals, borax, 4¼@5c.; caustic	
soda, 60 p. c., \$1.55@1.60.	

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 340.)

wholesale prices of all qualities of brushes have increased at least 20 per cent. The better the quality of the brush the greater is the increase in cost of production.

## FRANCE.

**OLIVE CROP.**—Consul William Dulany Hunter, Nice, January 19, says: The outlook for next spring's olive crop in this district of Southern France, and which was good in November, is now much less favorable. The heavy rains and storms in December have caused a premature fall of the fruit, especially in the orchards situated on the coast, and due to the damp weather the *Musca olearia* has developed to a great extent. However, the fallen olives are pressed, and a low grade of olive oil is extracted, which, if treated by a system of washing and refining, can be made edible.

**PERFUMERY.**—The value of the exports of perfumery to the United States from the consular district of Nice decreased from \$1,578,228 for 1913 to \$755,671 for last year.

## GERMANY.

**POTASH.**—The potash syndicate, Berlin, on February 1, decided to form a commission to consider means for denaturizing potash salts so as to preclude the possibility of using them for ammunition and military purposes and making them valuable only as fertilizers. Upon receipt of the report of the commission the potash syndicate will confer with the government relative to moderating the embargo on potash. The syndicate would be seriously embarrassed by the continued absolute embargo—from January 29, 1915—and large quantities of salts now under way would be detained.

## GREECE.

**OLIVES.**—Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras, December 31, reports: Figures from fairly authoritative sources indicate that the olive crop in the two Provinces of this consular district, from which American trade chiefly draws, is about one-third the crop of 1913. The crop of the Salona Province is reported to be of fairly good quality. That of the Agrinion Province has been seriously damaged by weevil. Considerable stocks of oil have been carried over from last year, which was the biennial full-crop year; and, as a consequence, prices have remained as last year. The output of oil for the current season will apparently be very light. Detailed statistics are not yet available.

## INDIA.

**VEGETABLE TALLOW.**—Consul Henry D. Baker, Bombay, says: The war in Europe has been preventing exports from India of the seed of the *Vateria indica* tree, known also as the piney tallow tree, which produces a substance known as vegetable tallow, which formerly found its chief market in Antwerp. This tallow is said to be useful in the manufacture of candles and of soaps and to bring almost the same price as good animal tallow. It is said that after refining it is edible and suitable for use in making confectionery. A firm in Bombay is interested in the export of this product.

**SOAP.**—Writing from Bombay, Consul Baker reviews the soap trade of India, in which he shows that during 1913-1914 there were imports into India of soap to the quantity of 362,860 hundred-weight, valued at \$2,431,914. This was a reduction of more than 12,000 hundred-weight compared with the previous year, but a gain of about \$100,000 in value. Great Britain supplies by far the greater part of these soap imports into India, Austria-Hungary coming next, and the United States sending \$52,303 worth.

**PERFUMES, ETC.**—Bombay has three shops operated by Europeans, and several that are run by Goanese or natives. France, England, and the United States rank in the order named as sources of supply for perfumes and toilet articles. The same general conditions prevail in Madras and Rangoon.

## ITALY.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Aldo Jung was married on January 16 to Miss Nanette Desquesnes, of Salford, England. Mr. Jung is one of the Fratelli Jung, of Palermo, Sicily, exporters of Messina essences.

## JAPAN.

**SOAP INDUSTRY.**—Advices from Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, show that the importation of soap into Japan is decreasing annually. This is due to a gradual development in this particular line of domestic industry, although it has not yet attained the same level as in European countries. The imports of perfumed soap during 1913 amounted to \$92,308, while unperfumed soap imported during the same period amounted to \$78,567. Imports of unperfumed soap during the past five years have been as follows: 1909, \$233,803; 1910, \$261,204; 1911, \$276,051; 1912, \$117,774; 1913, \$78,567. The share from the four leading countries in 1913 was as follows: France, \$60,898; England, \$6,610; Germany, \$6,346; United States, \$4,582. The annual output by soap factories in Japan amounts in value to \$3,984,000.

## NORTH AFRICA.

**OLIVES.**—Consul W. Roderick Dorsey, Tripoli, Ibia, says: Olives in the Tripoli and Msellata Oases in Tripolitania have now all been gathered and returns from these districts more than justify the estimate that was made before the harvest, being 20 per cent. in excess of the 1913 yield. Their combined production was 1,320,000 pounds of fruit.

## SPAIN.

**OLIVE OIL.**—Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, Seville, Spain, January 5, says: Results for the last month of 1914 show that the traffic in olive oil as compared with that of last season leaves much to be desired. Heavy rains, which made the Guadalquivir impossible to navigate and closed the port, have been largely responsible. The European war also aided in bringing about what many consider a crisis in this important branch of Spanish commerce. The oil dealers are very cautious. They conserve their funds, aware of the fact that if expended as freely as in other years exportation and placing the oil on some foreign markets might make uncertain and slow returns. Milling goes on day and night, notwithstanding that work in the fields in many places has been stopped owing to the weather. Everything points to there being a great quantity of this season's oil on hand when next year's crop is due.

## WEST AFRICA.

**SOAP.**—Consul W. J. Yerby, Sierra Leone, says: Quite 95 per cent. of the imports of soap into West Africa is of the common laundry quality, packed in ordinary light cases containing generally two dozen bars, about 13 by 2 by 1½ inches, which weigh about 2 pounds each. These bars retail on the coast for 12 cents each. It appears that the greater part of the importations by British West Africa is manufactured in England. American soap cases would be quite suitable for shipments to West Africa. It would be necessary, however, to conform to the general appearance in the shape of the common bars of soap.

The import duty levied by Sierra Leone and Gold Coast is 10 per cent. ad valorem; by Gambia, 5 per cent. ad valorem; by Nigeria, 30 cents per 112 pounds. The British West African colonies grant no preferential tariff in favor of the mother country. France has the benefit of a 7 per cent. surtax over other countries in Senegal and Mauretania.

Shipments from the United States may be made directly from New York by the Elder Dempster steamers, Daniel Bacon, Produce Exchange Building, agent, or through Liverpool.

## True Also in Perfumery Industry.

Make up your mind that this is going to be your big year, says the *Confectioners' Journal*. If you have got a mind worth what it has cost you, the job's half done already.

*Perf. Pub.*  
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